

MAY 6 1910

MCCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION



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JUNE, 1910

THE McCALL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK



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McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

THE McCALL COMPANY, Publishers, 236 TO 246 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

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A Springtime Opportunity

Are you making the most of these beautiful sunny days? Do you know that there is health and happiness to be gained by taking long strolls at this, the finest season of the year? If you have been housed up all winter it is time you were turning over a new leaf.

In order that you may get the most benefit out of your trips to nature's great outdoors you should have some definite object in view. Just as a suggestion, would it not be a fine idea for you to make the rounds of some of your friends' homes and in addition to having a good visit speak to them about the many fine features of McCALL'S MAGAZINE? When you tell them how well you like it and that the price is so low—50 cents a year, including any McCALL Pattern free—you will not only be able to get their subscriptions but will also do them a favor by bringing McCALL'S to their attention.

We know as a matter of fact that thousands of our readers think so highly of McCALL'S that they go among their friends and praise McCALL'S MAGAZINE without any desire for a reward. We, however, insist on showing our appreciation by amply rewarding all those who take an active interest in increasing our subscription list.

If you have never received one of our premiums you cannot understand why so many club-raisers state that we do not tell half the good points of our rewards. It really will be worth your while to get some of your friends to subscribe just to find out what lovely gifts you will receive for your efforts. This spring we are offering very generous cash prizes entirely in addition to the premiums. Some of our most popular premiums are shown on pages 1059, 1060 and 1061. If you would like to see our complete list of hundreds of valuable gifts, send for McCALL'S Large Premium Catalogue—it is free. Also ask for our "Spring Cash Prize Circular."

Now, if tomorrow is a nice day, put our suggestions into effect. Take a good long walk and come back in the evening not only greatly refreshed but with the satisfaction of knowing you have earned valuable presents, and some "pin-money" as well, by getting your friends to subscribe for McCALL'S—the Authority on Fashions and the Best All-Around-Woman's Magazine in existence.

Important Information for Subscribers

The price of McCALL'S MAGAZINE is 50 cents a year (12 issues) for the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Alaska, Panama and Cuba; two years for \$1; three years for \$1.25. Price for subscription in Canada, 75 cents a year; for every other country, \$1 a year. Always state the issue with which you wish your subscription to begin. Never fail to give your full address—your name, post office, county and State. Write plainly with ink. After subscribing, do not make complaint about not receiving your pattern and first magazine until you have waited two or three weeks.

Notify us of any change of address as soon as possible; never fail to give your old as well as your new address when a change is made. If you ever miss a number, write us and we will send you a duplicate.

When your magazine comes in a pink wrapper and it contains a renewal blank, it means that your subscription has expired. Renew promptly. If you send \$1 for two years, you may select any two McCALL Patterns free.

Advertisements

We will not, knowingly or intentionally, insert advertisements from other than perfectly reliable firms or business men. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they so advise us, giving full particulars.

Look Out for the July McCALL'S—Read

MY TEN-ACRE FARM—This tells of the way a woman thrown on her own resources succeeds in making over a thousand dollars a year out of a small poultry farm.

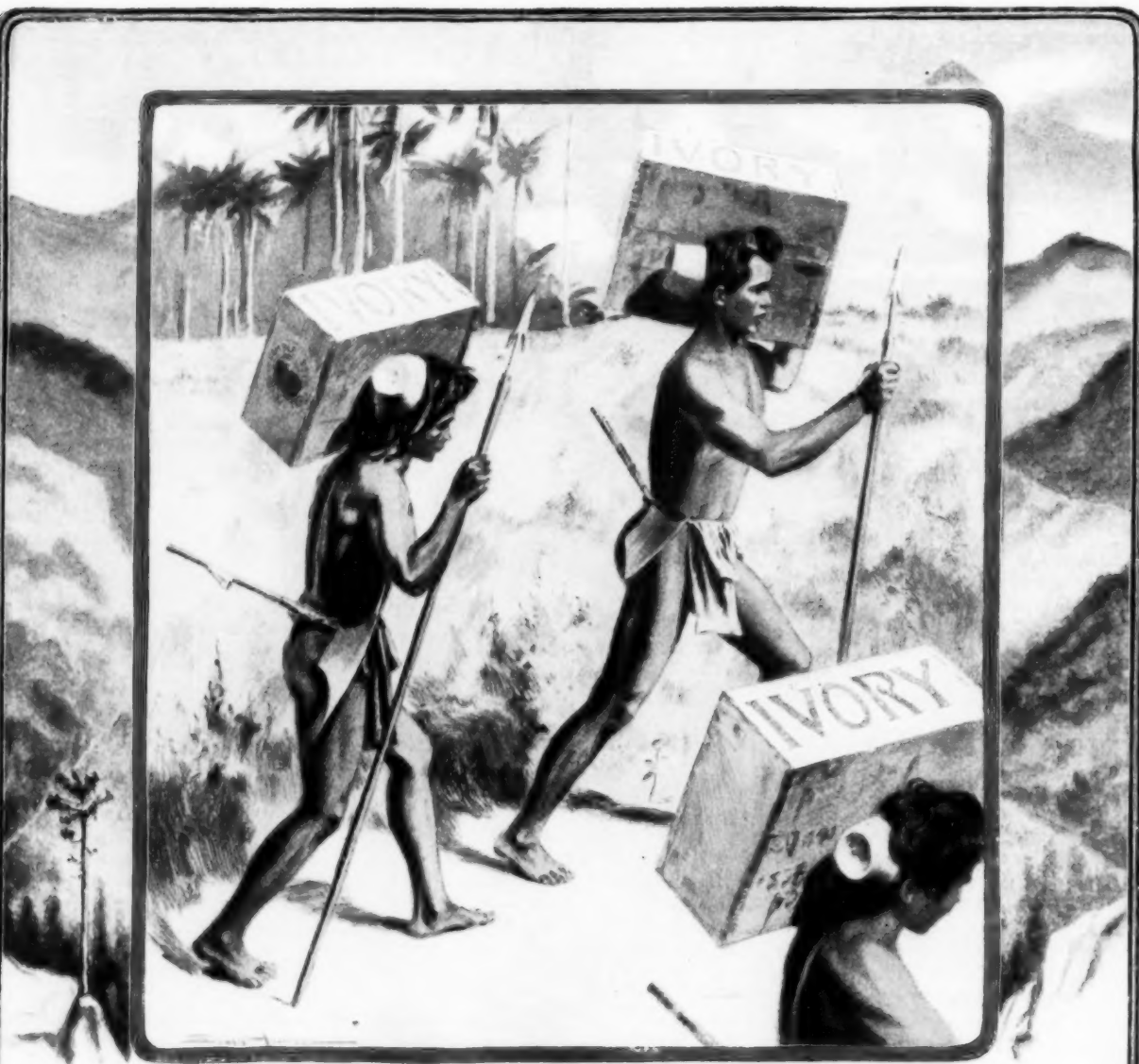
HOW A FAMILY OF FOUR ENJOYED AN EIGHT WEEKS' VACATION AT SMALL COST—The vacation problem was solved by camping out; the article tells just how.

A NOVEL FOURTH OF JULY LUNCHEON—This is something entirely new that will be a boon to the woman who entertains.

A KING'S STABLES—An interesting account of "The Royal Mews" of Buckingham Palace, fully illustrated by photos of the stables, coronation coach and favorite horses of King Edward.

JUST HOW TO KNIT A STYLISH SWEATER—In this article full directions are given for knitting a ladies' ribbed sweater, and the novelty of the season, the new striped sweater, and also a boys' sweater.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN THE WORLD OF FASHION illustrated and described; poems, household articles, new fancy work and better stories than ever before.



Here is a very interesting letter from the Philippines. It shows that some people like Ivory Soap so much that they have it brought *nearly half way 'round the globe for them.*

"Enclosed is a photograph which I have recently taken in the town of Bontoc, in north central Luzon, with the idea that you may be able to use it as an advertisement of Ivory Soap.

Ivory Soap is furnished by the Philippine Government for each of the seven Igorrote Industrial Schools under my supervision. At first the pupils did not like it but now, if the teachers do not keep it under lock and key, the boys carry it home.

The soap, after being landed at Manila, is put on board a little coasting vessel and in a couple of days reaches the town of Vigan, 300 miles north. At Vigan, begins a one hundred mile journey into the extremely wild and mountainous country,

which is the home of the Igorrotes. As it is impossible for wagons to make this trip over the mountains, the cases are carried on the backs of pack animals for the first three days, at the end of which time they reach the town of Cervantes, the capital of the province of Lepanto-Bontoc. From Cervantes to Bontoc, Igorrote carriers are used, as the mountain trails are very steep.

The photograph represents an actual, bona fide occurrence. The men are taken in their every-day costume. The little basket hats on their heads serve as pockets. The axes in their belts are used as implements of peace, or as weapons of war. The spears are their constant companions, and the hats, axes, spears, and the "Gee-strings" 'round their waists are all of home manufacture."

It is not necessary for *you* to send eleven thousand miles for a cake of Ivory Soap. It is on sale in nearly every one of the three hundred thousand grocery stores in the United States.

Ivory Soap 99⁴⁴/₁₀₀ Per Cent. Pure.

MCCALL'S MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED
MONTHLY

THE QUEEN

OF FASHION

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OF INTEREST TO THINKING WOMEN

DO WOMEN really want to vote?

A good many of them do, most certainly, and are not at all backward about saying so. Then there are also others who declare just as emphatically that they do not now and never will and that the woman's place is the home, anyway. Which latter assertion no fair-minded man or woman denies, but if she does her duty and takes good care of her home and children there is no sane reason why a woman's mental horizon should be bounded by the four walls of a dwelling any more than her husband's by the details of his office.

A woman whose intelligence is aroused, who thinks on all the great questions of the day, humanitarian and political—and the latter often has a vital influence over the former—is certainly a finer human being, a better and more intelligent homemaker and more inspiring companion for man than an empty-headed, frivolous doll or a dull and stupid drudge.

Then there is that large army of women who have been forced out into the world to make their own living, not as the carping critics assure us because they long for a career of their own, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred from stern necessity. "It is all very well to talk of home duties for women," said one of the brightest of these workers the other day, "but the sad fact is there do not seem to be enough homes to go round." The result is that numbers of bright and pretty women find that they must go out into the world and seek other callings than that of housewife—in short, take up cheerfully and bravely what to them is "second best" of life because for various excellent reasons they cannot or will not gain the best and highest.

Woman is out in the commercial struggle to stay. She has become a recognized factor in the business world. Is she getting as square a deal there as a man does? And if she is not, would suffrage help her?

Would suffrage erase from the statute books of some of the States certain unjust laws against women and children? Would important food products of this great and fertile country be sold at as low a price here as they are thousands of miles away in England? Would the homes of the land be happier and more prosperous or would they be less so?

These are some of the things that are agitating the minds of thoughtful women today. What do you think about them?

This is but one of the many great questions of the day with which MCCALL'S MAGAZINE is going to try to keep its readers in touch. In an early issue we shall publish an article dealing fully with the subject.

IN THE long run brains always win out, and the man or woman who stops and thinks about things in the right way is the one who will some time climb to the top of the tree.

Only the other day, at a certain great art sale in the city of New York, a comparatively small square of canvas sold for \$129,000. This was Turner's famous picture "Rockets and Blue Lights," which depicts turbulent waters and waves rolling heavily on shore; in the background is a vessel, in distress, sending up rockets. The subject is not remarkable, certainly, but the treatment; therein the wonder lies.

Turner, who died in 1851, is the most celebrated of all the English painters of his time, and his coloring is marvelous. Perhaps you remember the old story about another famous English artist being once asked by a student with what he mixed his colors to get such wonderful effects; he scowled and went on daubing the paint on his palette. At last he growled out, "With brains, sir, with brains." This applies just as strongly to Turner.

Thackeray said of Turner, "Herein lies the power of a great artist—he makes you see and think of a great deal more than the objects before you."

Another artist whose pictures brought phenomenal prices at this record-breaking sale was Frans Hals, that jolly old Dutchman who died way back in 1666. His portrait of a placid old woman holding a Bible fetched a fortune, \$137,000—more than ten times as much money as the painter ever had in his life.

Because the peasant Millet, who lived in great poverty, thought more deeply about his work and its meaning than many of the men of his day, he was able to paint beautiful poetic pictures that are masterpieces in their way. The same is true of his friend Corot, whose small picture, "The Fisherman," was sold for \$80,500.

Perhaps you will say Turner and Hals, Millet and Corot were men of genius, and what applies to them is not applicable to ordinary folks; but what is genius in any direction but glorified brains? We cannot all be great artists, certainly, but we can all use our brains more than we do.

A Few Suggestions for Dressing the Bride

THE modern bride has fewer clothes in her trousseau than did her predecessors of five or six years ago, and in most cases economy has nothing at all to do with this. It is no longer fashionable to have more gowns than are needed for one season. And as the styles often change so quickly and radically it is not now considered at all bad form to buy new clothes three months

after the wedding.

There is no attempt to economize in the cost of these things; that is not the point. The modern New York bride gets on the whole far handsomer clothes than her mother or her grandmother dreamed of buying, and pays twice as much for them; but she is careful as to quantity. Where former generations of brides bought undergarments by the dozen at least, this generation buys them by the half dozen. The lingerie, however, of the modern bride is a marvel in the way of workmanship and fine lace, and naturally she doesn't care to lay in a supply of such expensive things to store them up to get old-fashioned. When it comes to costumes she feels the same way.

All the same, now there is a good deal less sentiment about the trousseau than there was formerly, brides of today being quite willing even to wear a traveling dress which has done duty several weeks before the wedding. Sometimes they prefer to do this, in fact. Catch a bride of twenty years ago doing anything of the sort. If there was one thing more than another about which she was fussy, it was her traveling dress. Now it is her dinner dress that she cares most about.

The June bride of 1910 is especially fortunate in her wedding gown. Long, slender lines, which are at their best when worn by young figures, are preserved in the present season's wedding dress, but exceptions are seen in the way of draped and puffed skirts, flat tunic skirt forms, also in

paneled effects, produced generally by the introduction of lace. These, also lace-edged ruffles outlining silk or chiffon panels, are characteristic of the late wedding gowns. The points in common between a number of otherwise widely differing wedding dresses are the finely pleated chiffon guimpes and lower sleeves (also collars when these finish the neck). For these portions the chiffon has entirely superseded the tulle of last season. Single or double crossed berthas, slashed sleeves and the new long square trains are other features which appear to be in general favor.

The handsome wedding gown shown in the first illustration on this page is made of a fine silk muslin called *ninon* muslin, and is very gracefully trimmed with Spanish lace. The gown is cut



The wedding dress

from McCall Pattern No. 3283, which comes in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. It costs 15 cents.

The going-away gown illustrated for our bride is one of the new coat dresses that are now considered so very smart. The model illustrated was cut from pattern No. 3344 and is developed in navy-blue serge, trimmed with flat, polished brass buttons. The costume is built on semi-Princess lines and introduces the new tunic effect, which is seen in many of the latest summer models. The dainty square yoke of tucked net softens the effect of the otherwise rather severe tailored model. Linen, poplin, cashmere and broadcloth are suggested as suitable materials. The pattern can be had in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. It costs fifteen cents.

No trousseau is complete without at least one long coat. A very stylish and serviceable model is shown in the illustration. This is made by pattern No. 2852. Tan covert was used for our model, but serge, cheviot, homespun, pongee or mohair can be substituted for its development if desired. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. The price of the pattern is fifteen cents.

A very attractive frock for summer is shown in the last illustration. This is made from pattern No. 3237. Our model is made of a pale-lavender foulard, with a black and white figure. It is trimmed with deep bands of Irish lace and has undersleeves of the allover Irish. The neck is finished with one of the pleated Chantecler collars that are now so popular. The waist, which is in the newest style, or rather revival of a style in vogue a few seasons ago, has the body and short sleeves cut in one and is mounted on a body lining, which is faced in yoke effect, and to which the long sleeves are attached. The style of the entire gown is simple and graceful in the extreme, permitting innumerable opportunities for individual modes of trimming. The skirt is shaped by five gores and has a deep gathered flounce. It may be cut in short sweep or walking length. Other fabrics adapted to the mode are silk cashmere, cashmere, poplin, messaline, crêpe meteor, organdie and lawn. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. It costs fifteen cents.

Other charming frocks for the trousseau of the June bride can be found on page 990, where two very stylish models suitable for foulard, pongee, wool, cotton voiles or some of the inexpensive but marvelously pretty mercerized cotton imitations of foulard, with which the shops are now full. On page 992 is a very dainty white dress and a shirt waist that would be very useful.



The going-away gown



A useful coat



A dainty summer frock

Arranging the Bridal Veil

By ANDRE DUPONT

TO ARRANGE a wedding veil both fashionably and becomingly is by no means as easy a matter as it seems at the first glance. The modes most in vogue at fashionable weddings this spring are the Marie Antoinette arrangement, where the veil is draped down in a point over the forehead with the wreath of orange blossoms falling gracefully over this and the Dutch cap, where the veil is bunched in broader effect like a full fluffy cap. This is a very becoming arrangement to any young woman with a slender face. To the maiden with a full face the Marie Antoinette style is better suited.

Another novel and extremely effective way of fixing the wedding veil is to drape the bridal wreath around it in bandeau effect. This is shown in the upper right-hand illustration.

At a good many fashionable weddings this spring the bride wears her veil over her face but it is usually thrown back at the conclusion of the ceremony.

The wedding veil may be of tulle or of lace, or of any of the new nets, of which each season a few are advanced. This year several varieties of tulle and net are shown.

Displaying wedding presents on the day of the wedding is a custom which has gone completely out of fashion, much to the sorrow of young people in general and some older folks, too, who like nothing better than to look over this and that collection and contrast one with another.

"The reason we stopped the practice," said the mother of a recent fashionable bride, "was that it required extra servants and watchers on the day of the wedding and the things took up too much space. As it is, some of us find it quite trouble enough to exhibit the presents to intimate friends and relatives three or four days before the wedding comes off. This may be said to be the rule

now, the invitations being given over the phone when friends may be reached in that way.

"Yes, the cards of the givers are left on the gifts, for the reason that the affair is quite exclusive, none but intimate friends of either family being invited."

Owing to the popularity of metal trimmings this season the question of bridesmaids' souvenirs is simplified for

brides not any too well supplied with money.

Clasps, corsage ornaments, chains, pins, bracelets and other trifles made of metals set with jade, corals and semi-precious stones are in favor for bridal souvenirs even with girls who do not have to count carefully the cost of the presents they give. Not that some varieties of these things are cheap. Far from it. But there are many grades of them and

all grades are very stylish. In some cases these souvenirs may be worn with the bridesmaid gown, which, according to an authority, will be more artistic if less pronounced in color this season than ever before. Some of the most beautiful and most expensive are quite subdued in effect. At one wedding, for example, the bridesmaids will wear gowns of gray satin veiled with rose chiffon and trimmed with bands of metal lace.

The bridesmaids' luncheon, given a day or two before the wedding, is larger but simpler than formerly. Instead of limiting her guests to her bridesmaids only, the bride-to-be asks also as many of her intimate friends as she cares to entertain. If the entire company is no larger than twelve or fourteen, bridesmaids and extra guests sit at the same table, which is almost invariably trimmed lavishly with pink flowers.



Wedding veil draped in Marie Antoinette style

Wreath of orange blossoms worn as a bandeau

Wedding veil worn over the face

Wedding veil in Dutch cap effect

Wedding Favors of Various Sorts

Wedding Decorations—Boxes for
Cake—New Place Cards—
Butterfly Serpentine

The Bride's Bouquet—The Rose-
Petal Shower—The Sur-
prise Bouquet

JUNE is the month of blossoms as well as weddings. At this time of the year we have a wide assortment of wild flowers to choose from, while the

garden also are at the height of their glory. So it is an easy matter to make the house or the church beautiful with a wealth of blooms. The rose being emphatically the flower of the month is usually the favorite blossom for decoration and lends itself very easily to both simple and elaborate schemes, from large vases and bowls of the fragrant "Queen of Flowers" massed on tables, matelpieces and the tops of low bookcases, to the regular florists' arrangements of banks of flowers, wreathed chandeliers, etc.

Some simple but charming decorations for wedding tables showing what can be done with carnations, sweet peas and daisies, are shown on page 983.

In choosing a place for the wedding ceremony, between two windows is generally considered the best position. If the room boasts of a tall, old-fashioned pier glass, which is sometimes the case, it makes a fine foundation for a background of vines and flowers. The frame can be hidden completely by a charming border of daisies, wild roses and ferns, while from the top white blossoms and green vines can be trained around some four or five wires fastened from the back of the glass and brought down to the lower edge of the mirror. On either side of the pretty conceit may be ferns, india-rubber plants or any of the large-leaved palms so much utilized for decoration, and which form a thick mass on either side.

From each window-sill, near the looking-glass, can be attached

Wedding bell
of crushed
white roses,
containing the
rose-petal
shower

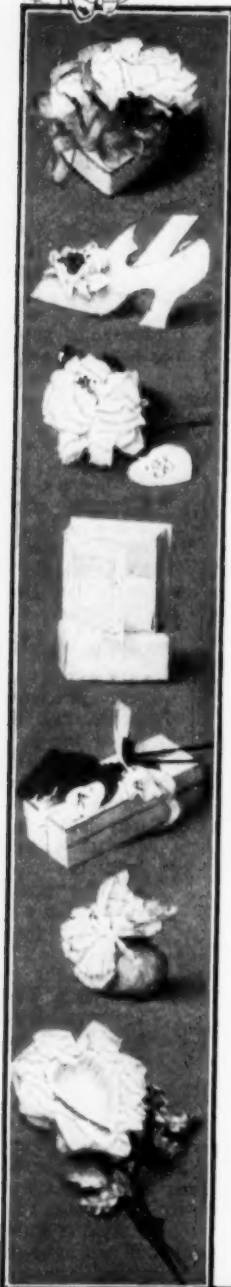
by a brass hook a broad white satin ribbon, held in place by two little girls carrying baskets

of flowers, which forms an aisle for the bride's procession. Just above the heads of the bride and groom, suspended from the ceiling, should hang a wedding bell made of daisies, roses, white lilacs, bridal wreath, syringa or any other white flowers that the garden can boast, hung to a brass hook by a wide white satin ribbon.

In a fashionable wedding the bride's bouquet is a very important accessory. The two kinds of bouquets for weddings that find most favor this season are the "Posy" and the "Shower." The first consists of a cluster of blossoms and foliage, tied together in apparently careless fashion with a bow and long ends of wide satin ribbons, white for the bride, and for the bridesmaids a color to match the flowers. A sheaf of lilies of the valley, a cluster of roses, orchids or carnations, with some sprays of asparagus fern, are charming for this purpose. The "Shower" bouquet consists of a lightly arranged cluster of flowers from which depend trails of foliage and flowers of various lengths, some of them being almost long enough to touch the hem of the dress.

The white orchid is the most beautiful of all the blossoms for the wedding bouquet. This "wonder bloom" is massed in the center with a close grouping of the lily of the valley. The delicate green that forms the outer fringe may be the farleyance fern, asparagus vine or maidenhair fern, according to fancy. As a finish for these lovely blossoms, the stems of the flowers are carefully concealed by a four-inch cream satin ribbon of a rich tint, which is generally, when utilized for this purpose, made into

(Continued on page 1050)



Hats for the Trousseau



A smart black and white effect. Hat of black Milan straw with crown draped with white chignon covered with black Chantilly. Bow of wired Chantilly.

NEVER before was there a season when a prospective bride could select so many charming and varied hats for her trousseau as in the present year of grace. Although many small hats were brought in during the early spring, as the season advances the large hat is seen almost exclusively.

A new trimming feature, which promises to become decidedly popular is

the many-colored ostrich tip or plume. The flues are black to within about two inches from the quill or midrib, where dashes of various colors—green, blue, red and yellow—appear and continue out to the ends. The effect is exceedingly beautiful, particularly when worn on an all-black hat. Beautiful shaded plumes of various colors are also seen on many of the smartest of the summer hats.

The Chantecler hat, about which so much has lately been written, is an extreme style brought into fashion by Ros-tand's famous play, Chantecler, in which the actors appear as barnyard fowl.

It is quite impossible to describe the many forms in which the Chantecler is even now appearing on millinery. Sometimes the entire toque is formed of the cock or hen. Again, this feathered creature forms the crown and partial brim covering of a large hat. Small toques are seen with the crimson-adorned head of Chantecler only, from which spring tail feathers more than two feet long in the same color.

Chantecler red is at the present time a most popular color in millinery. Black horsehair or "crin" hats and toques are trimmed with Chantecler red. These look very gay and relieve the somber gray, navy blue and black tailored suits.

Charming hat of dust-colored straw trimmed with velvet, dried grasses and tiny pale-pink roses.



Motor bonnet of dust-colored straw faced with dark brown and trimmed with a straw Cabochon. It ties under the chin with dust-colored chignon veiling.

After black, natural colored and burnt straw, large hats are oftener seen in navy and in gray-blue than in any other color. Violet chip is also favored, with trimmings in self tone, deeper violet, green or old gold. Touches of salmon or cerise on black or neutral-tinted hats are becoming more and more prominent.

Feather shower pompons are being extensively used on handsome hats. Exquisitely-tinted orchids and esthetic-looking irises are the important novelties of the season. In addition to these, poinsettias, sweet peas, wisteria, dandelions and nasturtiums are among the favorites.

The fad for long hat streamers is ever and anon reappearing in millinery. In the latest development of the

mode the streamers are the ends of a huge bow of figured silk ribbon, placed on top of the crown of a large straw sailor. They are five or six inches wide and extremely long, extending almost to the knee. Tulle or chiffon streamers are also seen. In the hat pictured in the upper right-hand corner streamers of shaded green moisture-proof meline are shown tied gracefully about the neck.

Motor bonnets are exceedingly picturesque. Straws

designated as tulle, and as soft, pliable and light as the name indicates, are used to drape some charming turbans of the Sultana type, which are excellent for motoring.

These are trimmed only by some stiff-feather brush or by an ornament holding the draped folds, and we have seen some motor models in which the only trimming was a knot and small ring-like ends or a cabochon fashioned from the straw itself. Another good type of straw turban for motoring has a shape like a wide, low Cossack turban.



An effect in green. Hat of green straw faced with velvet of a darker shade and trimmed with beautifully shaded green ostrich plumes.



One of the new shapes that turns up sharply in the front. This is dark blue straw with flat blue velvet rosette and pale-blue wings.



The Art of Letting a Man Alone

By MARY ELEANOR O'DONNELL



NE beautiful virtue in a wife is the art of letting her husband alone, and this cheerfully and without any latent sense of offense.

There are times when nothing but a sympathetic silence can soothe the worries and frets of a trying day; times when the utter mental weariness makes physical weariness seem heavenly.

Without this sympathy, without this understanding, the only common cause between a man and his wife will be mutual chains and chafing, and boredom will eventually resolve itself into hatred and neglect. A wife should not attach too much importance to her husband's moods; they often are the results of outside worries. Make allowance for his being human. A wise woman appreciates the fact that it is best to give in once in a while and respect her husband's mood.

Women as a rule detest effeminate men, but very often a young wife will do her very best to model her husband after the "Miss Betty" style.

So often she will object strenuously to his having anything or doing anything in which she has no part. She is the all-absorbing, all-exacting little tyrant—is this average young wife, and she strives hard to weave a pretty but at the same time stifling web about her husband from which he is pardonably fain to escape. She hates all assemblies, conventions and clubs of the creature



Putting his hat on the rubber plant

man, whether political or social.

She may take it pathetically or haughtily, but she never takes it cheerfully, when he leaves her for a horrid cavers or a stupid, useless conclave; perhaps if she did—who knows?—he wouldn't be so anxious to go.

In the familiarities of married life the personality of the individual is often lost—swamped completely in the union of the two—until haunted and harassed, the spirit of one or the other is fain to cry out in anguish, "Whither shall I flee to escape my other half?"

Many of a man's peculiarities are intensely trying to a woman. He oftentimes has a prejudice of sowing his belongings broadcast over the place, of leaving his newspapers scattered around the entire house, of putting his hat on the piano or the rubber plant. Then, too, he has a nasty habit of reading his paper at the breakfast table, while his wife is forced to sit silently behind the coffee urn. He lets his chops get



He is tractable and docile, easily led and easily taught

cold, his muffins heavy and his coffee lukewarm while he notes the state of the market.

Now, all these things tend to make the average wife fighting mad. She may have observed these same pleasant



tricks in her father and brothers, but in her secret soul she has declared time and again that her husband should never be guilty of such conduct. If she is a weak woman she nags her husband continually—makes him extremely uncomfortable, spoils the atmosphere of the breakfast table and possibly succeeds in breaking him of a few of his objectionable habits.

But at the same time she loses by it and cheapens herself. But neither should a woman submit uncomplainingly to everything. Indeed, in many cases it is her duty to check some trick or mannerism that she sees is a disadvantage to her husband.

But she should do this at a time when he is not bothered, flurried or worried. When he is in one of his moods he should be left severely alone, as far as corrections go.

To harmless and inoffensive mannerisms a wife should be absolutely blind. Let her accept philosophically the fact that she cannot force her husband to resemble her in every particular of thought and feeling. He has a right to his preferences and distastes, and it is useless for her to expect to persuade him into conforming them to hers. He has a right to his own individuality and she has no business to interfere with him. There are always plenty of points of common sympathy to form a meeting ground.

Another thing a wife should always keep before her is that in all probabilities she has as many faults and disagreeable mannerisms that are quite as trying to her husband.

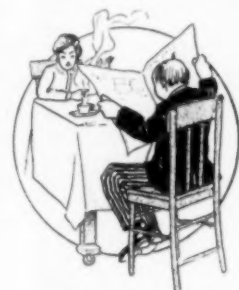
For the woman who insists on having her own way when trifles are concerned weakens her influence with her husband when an occasion arises when she should stand firm on some really important subject. Her protests and commands then carry very little weight. Love, of all things, cannot be scolded, nagged or frozen, or wept back to allegiance. It thrives in free sunshine; it cools and dies before compulsion, tears, sulks and recriminations.

It may seem to decline from its pinnacle of delirious joy after the honeymoon is over, but what is best of it, what is worth while, may be held forever in the hands of a woman who understands the beautiful art of letting a man alone.

It is really, after all, such a simple thing to tame and conquer a husband. He isn't a hyena or some other really dangerous thing; he is tractable and docile, easily led and easily taught. Go at him in the right way and he is all yours. But whatever you do, don't nag. It never did any good and never will.



Will he grab for it? Will he?



Reading his paper at breakfast

RESPECT

By W. R. Burlingame

SARAH was the chambermaid who worked in Jenkins' flat. She cost him twenty-five a month—he hated her for that. He treated her with all the scorn his hatred could command, and she listened to his grumblings in a manner calm and bland.

'Twas Sarah this, and Sarah that, and "Sarah, you're a fool! I wish that I could get a girl who understood my rule; I really should be treated with a little more respect." And she listened to his grumblings but his words had no effect.

One evening he was riding on a crowded Broadway car. When he saw a woman standing—he observed her from afar. She was dressed in bluest velvet and her hat was very neat—

Jenkins touched her on the shoulder as he offered her his seat.

She turned around and thanked him with a very haughty air, and took the seat he offered in a manner debonair. But when he peered into the face beneath the Paris hat He recognized the housemaid who was working in his flat.

Refreshments for Summer Weddings

By MRS SARAH MOORE



CARNATION WEDDING TABLE

In front of the bride is a wedding cake surrounded by white pinks and baby's breath. At the other end of the table is an arship in which the bride and groom are supposed to take their wedding tour. The place cards are bows and arrows backed by pinks. From the chandelier hang two strips of white ribbon on which pinks and baby's breath are fastened, and the wedding bell shows the same decoration.

THE refreshments at summer weddings usually are rather simple and generally served cold. Salads, fruit, ice cream and ices are the favorite menu with, of course, sandwiches of various kinds, and cake, and the most important of all—the wedding cake—without which the bride could scarcely consider herself properly started on her wedding journey.

The following menus will give an idea of the conventional dishes served on these occasions, although there is no hard and fast rule that the hostess may not supply such viands as her fancy and purse dictate.

For a simple wedding breakfast:

Bouillon
Chicken Salad or Shrimp Salad
Sandwiches Ices Cakes
Lemonade or Claret Punch

A little more elaborate one is as follows:

Strawberries a la Francaise
Jellied Bouillon
Lobster Salad or Curry
Ices Assorted Cakes Bonbons
Punch Coffee

This menu will answer for an afternoon or evening wedding:

Bouillon, Hot or Cold Sandwiches
Chocolate Frappé Cake Fruit
Lemonade Accessible at All Times

Nowadays a wedding at high noon or 1 P. M. is decidedly the most fashionable hour for the celebration. This is followed by the wedding breakfast, at which the guests are seated and a more elaborate menu is served. If the

ceremony takes place in June, make your first course very large strawberries served in the foreign way.

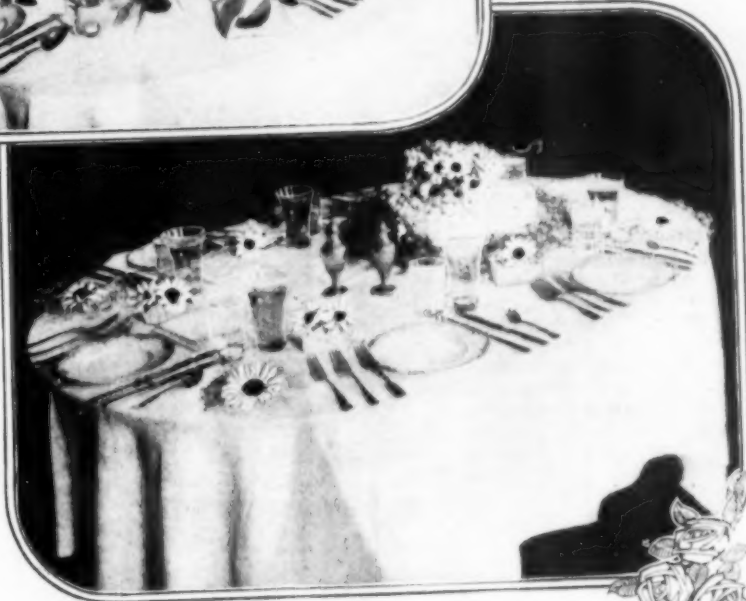
STRAWBERRIES A LA FRANCAISE.—Wash very carefully two quarts of the largest berries you can get, leaving on the hulls and stems. Take small glass dishes and make a mound of powdered sugar in center surrounding it with the large berries, placed hull and stem up. Eat them with the fingers, taking each berry by the stem and dipping in the sugar before placing in the mouth. These should be very cold when served.

BOUILLON.—As a rule some of the well-known preparations that you buy are more satisfactory than those made at home. They are more carefully seasoned. If it is to be served jellied, heat it and add some gelatine, which has been soaked in a little cold



SWEET PEA WEDDING TABLE

The wedding bell is covered with sweet peas and the table is simply a flower table, the centerpiece being a large vase of sweet peas with four smaller vases surrounding it. Wedding bells painted on place cards and with two sweet peas in one corner are shown



DAISY WEDDING TABLE

On the wedding cake placed in front of the bride is a bunch of daisies. The base is surrounded with baby's breath or small ferns, and on each wedding favor, which is a white box, heart-shaped, round or oblong, a bunch of daisies is placed

water. Then turn it into the cups in which it is to be served and place on ice to harden.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Boil the chickens until very tender. Save the water they were boiled in for soup, and when cold and jellied, add some of it to the chicken meat, which makes it

(Continued on page 105)

His Wife and Paula Cuyler

By W. CARLY WONDERLY

GILMOR turned his key in the lock and noiselessly let himself into the house. No light was burning in the narrow hallway, and the darkness, together with a sort of death-like stillness, struck upon his tired nerves most unpleasantly. He stopped short and listened almost breathlessly.

"Molly!" he called at last, "Molly!"

He waited expectantly, longingly, but there came no answering sound. With set teeth, he felt in his coat pocket and producing a match-box, selected a lucifer and lighted the tiny jet of gas. The sickly light showed a narrow passageway, at the end of which was a long, steep flight of stairs and two doors, one opening into the parlor and the other affording one a glimpse of the dining-room with the kitchen beyond.

Silently Gilmor hung his hat and coat on the rack in the hall and passed on to the dining room. Here he stopped long enough to see that the table had not been relaid since luncheon and that the cloth was crumpled and uncrumbed. He made no sound but lighted the gas and quietly entered the kitchen. A fire was burning in the range; he mended it and put the coffee-pot on to boil. Then he sat down in one of the cheap, painted chairs and awaited the return of his wife.

The clock chimed the half hour, the coffee-pot purred contentedly like a happy cat, and still he waited, his unread paper on his knees, an unlighted cigar between his lips. He was sitting thus when the sound of another key in the lock of the front door attracted his attention. He waited. The door was thrown open, a breath of cold air rushed through the little house, and footsteps sounded in the dim, narrow passageway.

"I wonder who—? John, are you home?" cried a feminine voice.

Gilmor answered, "Yes, back here," he said.

"In the kitchen? Oh, you silly!" mocked the voice, and a soft, careless laugh was thrown in his direction. "Come here, Letty, mother will—"

Gilmor waited. She had stopped in the hall to take off hers and Letty's outdoor garments. These she would place on the divan in the parlor until late in the evening, when she would take them upstairs and put them away in the wardrobe. Gilmor heard her talking to the child in an undertone, heard the switch of the Japanese portieres as she parted them to lay the garments on the divan, then the click of her high-heeled shoes coming toward him. He did not rise from his chair but sat quietly waiting until she and the child had entered the room.

She was charmingly pretty, his wife. Rather tall and slim and willowy; her hair was a coppery brown and she dressed it low on her head, twisting it in fanciful knots at the back and weaving it in soft waves across her forehead. Her eyes, dark and gray, almost black at

times they were, gleamed fitfully like smouldering coals of fire, and her full red lips, slightly parted, showed rows of white, even teeth.

Gilmor regarded her silently. She wore a brown velvet skirt and a cream lace waist. In the hall, before she had entered his presence, she had discarded a velvet jacket to match her skirt and a little brown toque with a long orange plume. Her husband knew the costume; it was new the week before and had cost him what seemed a frightfully large amount of money.

"Have you been home very long, John?" asked his wife, glancing from the clock on the wall to the steaming coffee-pot.

"Not so long," he answered evenly. "Is Letty there? Are you tired, sweetheart?"

Letty, a child of five, with his own blond hair and her mother's wonderful eyes, came quickly toward him.

"Oh, not tired, daddy," she said, nestling into his arms. "I've been out with mother, and oh! we had such a lovely time, didn't we, mother?"

"Did we?" shrugged her mother, carelessly.

"I've put the coffee-pot on," said Gilmor, after a little silence. "I didn't know what else—"

"Of course you didn't, goose-man," laughed his wife. She opened a table drawer and produced a huge gingham apron which entirely covered her dress and waist. "It's Katie's afternoon off, of course," she announced. "Really, John, that girl is never here when you need her. I suppose I've got to get dinner. There's a steak—"

"Anything will do—don't go to any trouble for me," interposed Gilmor. "Whatever you and Lettie like—"

"Yes, yes, but we must have something," said Mary, vaguely. "You and Letty go in the other room, John. You are only in the way, you can't help any, and you make me nervous. Heaven, whoever invented cooking?"

Gilmor rose from the chair and with the child sought a seat in the dining room. He could hear Mary hurrying around the little kitchen, hear the click of her high-heeled boots, and smell the odor of frying steak and hashed brown potatoes. The smell nauseated him, but he said nothing, thinking only of his wife and knowing that she had a perfect horror of all things-culinary. He hated to have her work in the kitchen, but then it was Katie's afternoon off; the girl must have some little time to herself, heaven knows, and what was he to do? They couldn't afford but one servant, and she, this Katie, was not a full-grown girl, slatternly and no cook. Still, she kept Mary out of the kitchen, excepting upon Thursday afternoons, when, in her best finery, she left directly after luncheon for a stroll through the shopping district.

"Can I help you, Molly?" he called once.

"No, it's ready now," his wife answered him.



"I—oh, I don't mind," he said, a little shamefacedly. "And Katie's off and you're tired—I don't mind."

She hurried in with the charred steak and placed it on the table. Then she followed with the potatoes, the coffee, a platter of store biscuit, a glass of jelly, a dish of olives, and lastly the butter, which she had forgotten until John had reminded her of it.

"Yes, the butter, of course," she had said. "Oh, dear, why must Katie have afternoons off? And I've forgotten Letty's glass of milk."

Gilmor rose and went after the milk himself, and after a little they settled themselves down to the meal. They ate in silence, none of them being inclined to talk. Mechanically they consumed the steak and the potatoes and the coffee. Gilmor, however, knowing his wife had something to tell him, was silent from the dread, the fear of the thing, and Mary, from the effect she was afraid her words would have upon him. Only Letty was serenely indifferent. She was too tired after her afternoon with "mother" to laugh and joke with "daddy."

When Letty had finished her biscuit and jam and milk, Mary took her up to bed, leaving Gilmor still at the table fearfully silent. After she had put the child to bed, Mary would tell him and then—

He rose and began stacking the soiled dishes as he had seen Katie do, carrying them out in the kitchen and depositing them on the rough kitchen table. He found the dishpan, the mop and the teacloths and was just about to begin operations when he heard his wife's steps on the stair. This time her tread was soft and muffled like a cat's, and he knew that she had discarded her smart, high-heeled shoes for a pair of soiled blue satin mules—souvenirs of other days.

When she saw him with the dishes she stopped short, dismay, surprise, disgust, all writ large upon her features.

"Don't!" she cried sharply.

"I—oh, I don't mind," he said, a little shamefacedly. "And Katie's off and you're tired—I don't mind."

She came over and pushed him aside. "I do," she said, shortly. "I hate to see a man do—anything like this—housework. No, you can't even help—I don't want you. I may be tired enough to drop; I am. And I may hate dishwashing; I do. But to see you—John, you always were a fool."

"I was only thinking of you, Molly," he returned. "Bending over tires your back and the water injures your hands—you've said so many, many times. I know I looked ridiculous, but there was no one to see me but you."

Mary said nothing. Couldn't he understand that she would prefer have him appear ridiculous in other people's



"You are going," he said. "Yes, I know—you will go." "Go! John, you ask me that? If I have ever hesitated one moment this evening has strengthened my determination to accept"

right than in her own? But he couldn't; no, of course not. He was not built that way. He had meant it kindly, intending to spare her, to help to keep her hands white, the muscles of her back from aching.

"John," she said suddenly but gently, "I went to see Roseheim this afternoon. That is what kept me so late—that and my forgetting it was Katie's afternoon off."

"Yes," Gilmor couldn't trust himself to say more. He waited for her to go on, to drive the nail still further into the flesh.

"He offered me fifty dollars a week and my costumes to be furnished in all costume plays. He wants me to do second parts."

"Does he?"

"Yes."

He weighed his words carefully. "And you said?"

"I'd let him know tomorrow—my final answer."

Gilmor looked with unseeing eyes about the little box-like room. He couldn't notice the dust and dirt in the corners, the huge ugly range, the torn oil-cloth upon the floor, the cheap pictures on the walls, the smoky windowpanes, the unpainted oak chairs, the hundred and one things about the place that sickened and disgusted Mary Gilmor. He saw them all, but as in a dream; he knew that their little home was cheaply

poor and that she hated it and its makeshift but now, at the crisis, he saw nothing, understood nothing, because of the awful fear at his heart.

At last when the silence had become unbearable he moistened his lips and spoke. "You are going," he said. "Yes, I know—you will go."

"Go! Go!—anywhere to get away from this!" She turned upon him like a fury, her gray eyes gleaming strangely black. "Go! John, you ask me that? If I have ever hesitated one moment this evening strengthened my determination to accept. Why, think what it will mean! Fifty dollars! That is more than you make, John. We will get rid of this house and all its rubbish—every stick and picture! We will lose Katie, together with our impossible neighbors. No more debts, charred chops, stone china, cheap tea, divans, hatracks, parlors! Fifty dollars! Why, when I heard Roseheim was to open a stock company house, my first thought was to go to him and ask him for an engagement—just anything to get a little money. Then I was afraid. It was six years since I have acted and many changes have taken place since then—both in me and in the theater. I was afraid. But Roseheim—he hadn't

(Continued on page 1047)

THE HIGHROAD

By Edith Miniter

Oh, straight and narrow highroad,
So dusty and so brown,
At ev'ry milestone's bidding
You hasten to the town,
Where fences strong will shut you in,
And pavements hold you down.

Oh, sad and cruel highroad,
So wrinkled and so old,
The little girl who follows you
Will hungry be, and cold,
And you will lose her at the last—
As often I've been told.

Oh, long and lonely highroad,
So doleful and so gray,
You do not take us to the vales,
Where blue-eyed violets stay;
To find them one must cross the fields—
It is the only way.

Oh, dull and barren highroad,
So crowded and so dry,
I'm sorry for you, highroad,
And this the reason why—
You never can go crosslots,
However hard you try!

New Ideas in Jewelry



Silver brooch and necklace set with bright green tourmalines

NEVER was there a time in the history of dress when more attention was devoted to the right selection of jewelry than at present. And owing to the fad for semi-precious stones the woman of moderate means is able to have her necklaces, brooches and finger rings as well as her richer sisters. These are not imitations, but amethysts, jade, tourmalines, turquoise matrix, baroque pearls, etc., in artistic settings. New York has taken a great liking to the new Hungarian brooches and necklaces set up in very dull silver. What, for instance, could be more artistic than the beautiful necklace of filigree silver beads, holding a square silver ornament with an amethyst center, with amethyst balls on the end of the chains? This is shown in the center illustration and again, worn around the neck, in the illustration at the foot of the page.

The other necklace in the group has a very slender silver chain, caught together with a round silver ornament just above the beautiful pendant, set with a flashing green tourmaline. A semi-barbaric-looking brooch completes this set and is most effective worn at the neck just above the chain, as shown in the illustration in the upper left-hand corner.

A most effective brooch of dark and bright silver with a turquoise matrix center is shown in the group of jewelry. This is used as a belt buckle or clasp for a scarf.

There are also a long bar pin set with amethysts and a beautiful oval brooch with topaz and mother-of-pearl.

The transparent enamels so much used by Parisian artificers are a feature of much of the new designs, and supplement the beauty of the gems most delightfully. Paris has sent over some curious bird and animal brooches. Of course everyone has seen the Chantecler and pheasants' heads, but there are also cats, rabbits and all sorts of creatures quaintly posed. They are the invention of an artist named Rabier, so this kind of jewelry is called after his name. Belt buckles of this type have already been shown in this magazine on page 749 of the April number.

The miniature watch is now made in a surprising variety of forms. For the débutante it is designed in pure white enamel with a solitaire diamond in the center and suspended from a chain of white enamel links interspread with pearls. Another is in yellow enamel with one

perfect pearl and rimmed in white enamel with delicate chasing and tracing of gold.

Curious rings are very fashionable. A notable example is an oblong frame thickly set with diamonds centered with one big pearl surrounded by tiny emeralds. Still another shows a platinum background with one black pearl guarded on either side by a diamond.

Corsage ornaments and decorative plaques for the front of the gown are among the striking features of the new jewelry. One of these is a large rose and a cluster of buds in the finest silver tissue with each pearl outlined in diamonds.

The coming in of the waist belt has also called forth evidences of the jeweler's skill, and beautiful enamel figures holding aloft miniature flowers and leaves wrought in enamel and small diamonds form plaques to act as buckles.

Louise Seize bows of black velvet seamed with brilliants are made for the hair, and ribbons of diamonds ending in stars, clusters or buckles of brilliants are also used in the coiffure.

Earrings are still in vogue and pearls and diamonds remain the favorite gems. A betrothal present recently was a pair of earrings in the shape of ruby hearts framed in diamonds and completed at the top by a tiny lovers' knot of the glittering stones.

The new Zodiac jewelry is extremely attractive in both design and coloring, making it desirable for wear even though it does not possess the power of bringing good luck to the wearer and guarding him or her against all harm.

To insure all this one must choose ring, pin, pendant, etc., as the case may be, that carries out the signs of the month of birth.

The rings are handsome, and it has become a fad for betrothed couples to exchange them.

Sometimes the exchange is made on the marriage day. This happened at a prominent marriage quite recently.

But even when used only for the more prosaic purposes of decoration these enameled Zodiac rings are very pretty and novel.



The new Hungarian necklaces and brooches



A necklace of amethysts set up in dull silver

Picturesque Lingerie Hats for Little Folks



A ruffled bonnet is often very becoming

For hot summer days the lingerie hat is especially appropriate for little folks, and the shops and all the milliners who deal in such things are showing some very practical and picturesque models. There are hats of all-over embroidery and dressy lace hats that are masses of frills and ribbons. There are pretty little bonnets obviously intended for very best wear, and then for everyday wear there are most comfortable little confections made of serviceable stitched linen, mysteriously stiffened, and either plain or trimmed with a pleated ruffle, like the hat in one of the illustrations.

Five remarkably charming examples are shown in our illustrations. The little tot in the upper left-hand corner is wearing a bonnet shape of all-over embroidery lined with pale-blue lawn, which is brought forward in a puffed effect around the face. This is further softened by a frill of the all-over embroidery.

Just below this is a very dressy hat intended for a girl from eight to ten years old. This chapeau is of all-over lace with a puffy crown and it is trimmed with a huge flower rosette of pale satin ribbon and blue ball-shaped flowers with shaded green foliage.

The conventional style of lingerie hat is illustrated in the upper right-hand corner. This is made of all-over embroidery with soft frillings of lace beneath the floppy brim. The little tot with the Billikens doll wears a plain stiffened-linen hat trimmed with a pleated frill. To the right of this is displayed a bonnet of shirred mousseline de soie artistically trimmed with satin ribbon.

Very dainty are the white lingerie frocks now being prepared for little girls' summer wear. The extensive use of expensive laces, especially Irish, with Cluny and hand-



Lingerie hat of all-over embroidery

embroideries, is not confined to adults and older children, but is even more lavishly employed upon the three, four and six-year sizes.

Ruffled skirts with hemstitched or lace-trimmed edges are favorite accompaniments of French bloused dresses with the tiny sleeves and blouse being made in one piece.

Baby necks are employed upon all types of children's dressy frocks. Sleeves are generally made with elbow or even shorter puffs, lace-edged and ruffled.

Hat in bonnet shape trimmed with huge rosette of pale-blue satin ribbon and flowers

Sailor-collared blouses, with or without vestee, are proper accompaniments to the majority of boys' suits made of wash materials, with colored madras and chambray gingham forming a big percentage of the materials used. Colored and white reps are prominent, in sizes ranging from four to ten years, with bands of contrasting color edging collar and cuffs and supplying belt materials.

All-white suits are handsome, with patent leather, scarlet or Chantecler-colored belts, or with white leather belts provided with colored buckles.

Embroidered emblems appear upon wash suits for boys, of sailor, Russian or peasant blouse persuasion, and also figure prominently upon colored woolen suits of duplicate styles and sizes.

Many of the smartest of these suits are made of the new deep blues in linen. These are used both for the Norfolk and the sailor, white pearl buttons and white blouse relieving the dark tone in the Norfolk, while a white shield and possibly a white collar render the same service in the sailor suit, the tie usually being black, though it may be red if the shade of blue used permits.



A simple little hat for everyday wear

Bonnet of shirred mousseline de soie trimmed with satin ribbons



My first crop of hay

WHEN first told that my friend Clara Smith had gone to South Dakota to homestead, I simply threw up my hands. She! a delicate little woman, accustomed to the refinements of city life, how could she ever stand the hardships of a pioneer! But when a few years later she visits me, I learn the whole story.

"Whatever made me think of such a thing? I'll tell you. To begin with, Cousin John had been out through that country on business, and incidentally learned of this tract, on the verge of 'The Bad Lands', at the base of the Black Hills. So, when he came home, and we got to talking about it, he proposed we get up a party and take a section between us. Vonie, my niece, became enthusiastic, and a friend of her's, a school-teacher, wanted to join us, so we four finally decided to make the venture. I, the married woman, could chaperone the two girls, and it was a sort of family affair, anyway.

"First, though, we all had to go out to Chamberlain, the place 'to file' on the land. We took up a whole section, thus getting one hundred and sixty acres apiece, and we were particularly fortunate in our location owing to a beautiful little creek that made it unusually desirable. As the Government allows six months after filing to prepare for a home, we came back East and got ready for our new experience.

"Then, early in the spring, we started out again, taking the Milwaukee and St. Paul to the end of the line, which at that time was Presho. There men met us with a big wagon, and piling our luggage up behind, we set out for our one hundred and ten mile ride over the trails of the prairie.

"We rode all that day, and late in the afternoon reached 'the roadhouse' where we were to stop for the night. It had no doors, and only curtains to separate the cots. It would have made a good stable, and as a matter of fact, in the middle of the night a cow walked in and stood by our bed!

"The next afternoon—Sunday—we had dinner out in the open, and a few hours later reached our destination in a big storm, wet through and through. 'Home' was simply a tent, set over a platform, and owing to a washout, our furniture did not arrive for nearly three weeks. I did the cooking, using a small dugout as a kitchen, and we ate all our meals out of doors off tin plates—many a time in a down-pour, too. Just imagine!

"Fortunately Cousin John had procured a good cow and some chickens beforehand, and we had brought some groceries from Chicago, so we always had plenty to eat, but you may know it was not served with much ceremony.

"The weather cleared, our goods came and we really got settled. As I was to cook for Cousin John, our two

How She Gained a Homestead

By OLIVE HYDE FOSTER

places were as near together as possible (each one had to live on his own claim, you know), but the girls found the most desirable places for their homes on a slight elevation about a mile away, and nearly half a mile apart. We all used tents for the summer, though.

"Talk about 'dry Dakota!' The thunder storms were dreadful for a while. We had so much rain the first summer that the roads were almost impassable, and once I was literally 'stuck in the mud.' Of course it made the mosquitoes bad for a time, and once, I remember, after a hard rain, that Vonie, in going from her place to her friend's, a short distance, found her fresh white waist completely turned black with the pests! Though often obliged to go to bed with our clothes wet, strange to say we never took cold.

"Gardens were started as soon as possible and I never saw things grow so fast anywhere. Soon we had plenty of vegetables, and although we had little fresh meat, we always had plenty of chickens, eggs and milk. Later in the fall we had the pleasure of attending, at Kodoka, the first fair ever held in Stanley County. That fair showed how rich Dakota land is, for there was the finest display of products imaginable, all raised 'on sod'—the first turning of the soil.

"Each of us girls did enough work on our own place, of course, to meet the requirements of the law, and in the fall, when the shacks were finished, enjoyed greatly getting them ready for the winter. We put up the pictures we had brought from home, hung curtains at the windows (there was one at each end!) and covered our cots with couch covers and fancy pillows to hide our beds. You can hardly imagine how attractive our little homes looked!

"The snow set in that season on Thanksgiving and lasted until March. The winter weather was lovely, and, although intensely cold, we never suffered in the least. Our little buildings, twelve by twelve feet, were warmly lined and we each had a nice sheet-iron heater. The air was very clear and I never saw such beautiful sunsets, such bright stars. Owing to this clearness of the atmosphere, I have frequently (during the warm weather) read my paper outdoors at nine o'clock at night! We always saw each other every day, and we had plenty of books, magazines and newspapers. Vonie liked to read late into the night, and then often—not having



A view of "dry" Dakota



The shack in winter, with the wood for the stove piled up on each side of the front door

much to do—would get up about noon and come over to wish us "Good morning!"

"Our neighbors were from all over the United States, and two ladies from Massachusetts had claims quite near us. When our bridge washed away, people came from eight to ten miles around to help rebuild—the men doing the work and the women getting up the lunch. It was a regular picnic. 'Did we ever get lonely?' Not a bit of it!"

"At first we had to go quite a distance for our mail and often when the roads were bad we would be three weeks without letters, but now we are able to get to the post office every day.

"The whole country built up surprisingly fast, however. One hundred and ten miles of rail were laid that first winter, and in the spring, when I had to make a little trip East, instead of spending two days and a night on the trails—as when I went out—I could get a train only nine miles away!"

"Moreover, although I had been there less than a year, and had paid all Government fees, my entire expenses amounted to less than \$500.00. You can guess how surprised I was then, when I was offered \$1,000.00 cash for the place. 'Did I take it?' Indeed not! It's worth as much to me as anyone, and besides—it's my homestead."

Her eyes grew dreamy, and for a moment she was silent. Then she added: "When I think of the struggle some women have to get along, I wonder that more do not strive to be free. Many have a little money laid by. What I did anyone could do. Perhaps they just don't know how."

That, to me, appears to be the reason—they do not know how! and wishing to find out, myself, I wrote to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. I received in reply two little pamphlets, one entitled "Suggestions to Homesteaders and Persons Desiring to Make Homestead Entries," and the other "The Unappropriated Public Lands of the United States." As the first consideration is where you are going to make your home, it is surprising as well as interesting to learn that "Unoccupied public lands, subject to settlement and entry, are to be found in all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River, except Iowa and Texas. There is also considerable vacant public land in the States of Michigan, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi." Also that "All vacant unappropriated public lands, non-mineral and non-saline in character, are subject to entry under the homestead laws."

So, if you decide to homestead, after selecting the locality, write to the land office in that district (a complete list of these, with addresses, is given in the pamphlet of suggestions), where you will get reliable information and diagrams as to the vacant land subject to entry. If the report is satisfactory, the next step is to make personal investigation as to the character and quality of the land you wish to enter, as it is necessary to swear to this effect. Then, to be sure that the territory is free, it would be advisable to procure from the local officer one of the following charts:

- For a township diagram showing entered land only.....\$1.00
- For a township plat showing form of entries, names of claimants, and character of entries..... 2.00
- For a township plat showing form of entries, names of claimants, character of entry and number..... 3.00
- For a township plat showing form of entries, names of claimants, character of entry, number and date of filing or entry, together with topography, etc..... 4.00

A list showing the general character of all the public



A corner in my shack



A corner of Vonie's shack with the table set for tea

lands remaining unentered in the various counties of the public-land States on the thirtieth day of the preceding June may be obtained at any time by addressing "The Commissioner of the General Land office, Washington, D. C."

Of course before going this far you have made sure that you are eligible, for quite a good deal of space is given to the subject "By Whom Homestead Entries May Be Made." Settlement must be made in person, except in cases named, such as soldiers and sailors, and the

conditions are plainly set forth under which a married woman may enter.

A homestead entry is made by presenting to the land office of the district in which the desired land is situated an application properly prepared on blank forms prescribed for that purpose and sworn to before the proper officials. This states that the application is made honestly and in good faith, for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and that the applicant will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with the requirements of the law as to settlement, residence and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for. No specified amount of either cultivation or improvements is required, but there must be in all cases such continuous improvements and such actual cultivation as will show the good faith of the entryman. But "Lands covered by homestead entry may be used for grazing purposes if they are more valuable for pasture than

(Continued on page 1032)



The first country fair held in Stanley County

Modish Frocks for Summer



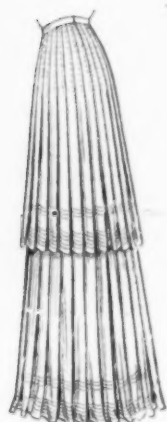
3414



3437



3409



3413

3414, Ladies' Waist 3437, Ladies' Skirt

3409, Ladies' Blouse Waist 3413, Ladies' Skirt

Nos. 3414-3437 (15 cents each).—A charming dress like the model was reproduced in olive-green and white silk, with yoke, belt and circular flounce of the skirt in plain olive-green silk. The upper part of the flounce is effectively braided in soutache braid. The waist has the body and sleeve-cap in one piece and is gathered to a round yoke. A square piece of material is inset under the arm to give ease in raising the arm. (For detailed description of this feature see "Lessons in Dressmaking," on page 1012.) The sleeve

puff is made of net over muslin de soie. The waist pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires three yards of twenty-seven-inch material for size thirty-six.

The skirt (No. 3437) has a circular upper portion gathered at the top of the flounce and at the waistline. The pattern comes in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and requires four and three-eighths yards

(Continued on page 1034)



3423, GIRLS' OVER-DRESS
PRICE, 15C.

3417, GIRLS' DRESS
PRICE, 15C.

3425, MISSES' DRESS
PRICE, 15C.

3435, MISSES' 7-GORED
BRETLE SKIRT
PRICE, 15C

3428, CHILD'S DRESS
WITH GUMPE
PRICE, 15C.

JUVENILE FASHIONS FOR SUMMER

FOR DESCRIPTIONS SEE PAGE 1006

ISSUED ONLY BY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

THE McCALL COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO

TORONTO



SMART FROCKS OF SILK AND COTTON

3398, LADIES' DRESS
PRICE, 15 CENTS

3406, LADIES' DRESS
PRICE, 15 CENTS

3405 LADIES' DRESS WITH CHEMISETTE
PRICE 15 CENTS

McCALL PATTERNS (All Seams Allowed)

FOR DESCRIPTIONS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

No. 3405 (15 cents). — Mirage silk in a beautiful shade of pale - gray made this smart afternoon frock. Bands of pongee or mes-saline in self-tone, braided with soutache, trim the waist and skirt, outlining the upper portion of the skirt to give the tunic effect so popular this season. The yoke, collar and undersleeves are of allover lace. An equally effective model would be of poplin or linen with bands of embroidery insertion and yoke and sleeves of allover embroidery. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide. The skirt measures three and one-quarter yards around the bottom.

No. 3406 (15 cents). — Plain blue and figured foulard were combined in reproducing this stylish model. The straight side-pleated section of the skirt is attached to a yoke of lining, over which is draped the tunic. The upper portion of the waist has the body and sleeves in one, which style is seen in many of the new models. This chic costume was worn over a guimpe of alternating rows of lace and embroidery insertion, which adds the final touch to the model. Another pretty reproduction of the model was seen in white batiste. The lower part of the skirt was of embroidery flouncing, while the tunic and lower portion of the waist was made of allover embroidery. Pongee, linen and nun's-veiling are also recommended. The pattern comes in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires eight and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide for size thirty-six. The skirt measures four and one-half yards around the bottom.

No. 3398 (15 cents). — The gowns shown on

Smart Frocks of Silk and Cotton

(See Illustration on Opposite Page)



3405, Ladies' Dress with Chemisette



3406, Ladies' Dress



3398, Ladies' Dress

the opposite page are among the very prettiest of those selected for milady's summer wardrobe and will be greatly favored by the woman of fashion. The smart frock shown at the extreme left of the illustration is a delightfully cool and attractive model made in pink and white organdie and trimmed with Cluny insertion. This design embodies several of the most up-to-date ideas of the season without at all detracting from its simplicity. In this instance the shorter sleeve was used and finished with a narrow ruffle. Yoke and collar of fish-net and a satin ribbon belt complete the model. Foulard, mull, pongee and challie

are also suitable materials for this gown. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires seven and one-half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide for size thirty-six. The skirt measures three and three-eighths yards at the lower edge.

VEILS are larger, heavier, of large mesh, and must be of real lace to be really smart.

Parasols are very plain; that is, with no ruffles of any sort, except an occasional very narrow pleating of the same kind as is being seen on sleeves. One very smart parasol had a long square handle of ivory inlaid with purple-tinted pearl in a wistaria design. The cover was of silk of the same shade, quite pale, and was embroidered in wistaria blossoms to match the design on the handle. One or two embroidered bugs nestled attractively among the blossoms showed that these in designs are becoming very popular.

Another feature that is making its way into favor is the flounce. Sometimes this is an out-and-out flounce, and sometimes only the suggestion of one in full chiffon draperies low down on the skirt. Wherever the flounce is seen the skirt is always quite short.

There has been an attempt to make popular the very small hat, but they are as large or larger than ever.



3405

3406

3406

3398

3398

A Dainty White Dress and a Stylish Tucked Shirt Waist



3383, Ladies' Waist
3381, Ladies' Five-Gored Tucked Skirt

No. 3387 (15 cents).—One of the prettiest blouse waists of the present season is shown in this tucked model. The tucks are quite wide and terminate at the round yoke, which can either be made of allover lace or embroidery, or daintily hand-embroidered and edged with Valenciennes lace. The bishop sleeve is finished with a deep cuff outlined to match the yoke. Materials suited to the mode are lawn, gingham, chambray, linen, mull, pongee or nun's-veiling. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires three and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide for size thirty-six.

Nos. 3383-3381 (15 cents each).—This costume is reproduced in dainty white mull batiste, with trimmings of Valenciennes insertion and edging and worn with a belt of pale-blue messaline. The waist is tucked to yoke depth in front and to the waistline in back. In this instance the puff sleeve was used and finished below the elbow with a band of insertion. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, two and three-eighths yards of material woven in the thirty-six inch width.

The skirt (No. 3381) is cut in five gores. Three wide cross tucks at flounce depth make the model an attractive one for soft materials, such as organdie, cr pe de Chine, nun's-veiling or challie. The skirt pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires five and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for size twenty-six. The width around the bottom is three and one-half yards.

SOME very smart imported frocks of cr pe meteors and foulards are made in chic shirt-waist styles on lines influenced by Paris fashion touches, such as the narrow-skirted footband, varying from twelve to twenty-seven inches in width, with upper portion of the skirt gathered into this with slightly puffed polonaised effect. The bodice presents the prevalent low-cut round neck, which has featured peasant blouse costumes during their vogue, with lace-pleated lingerie frill to define it.

Tiny ball-shaped buttons placed close together in serried rows, to simulate a fastening, provide another interesting

trimming feature, as these small buttons of colored bone, brass or crochet have already appeared upon several smart street costumes.

Braided with soutache, rat-tail or Hercules braid, or embroideries, all in the same color as the frock materials, are other novel touches, in that colored embroidered plastron effects are discarded upon these dresses, although considered rather modish trimmings for costumes of other types.

Pipings of highly contrasting color, paralleling covered cords of the dress material, mark another novel trimming for these smart street costumes, adding a touch of brilliancy to these otherwise sober-toned frocks that they may make favorable appeal to the fashionable American woman.

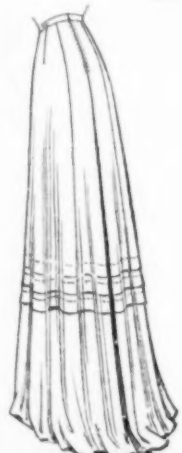
Cr pe meteors and satin foulards lend themselves particularly well to the polonaise styles. These products of the evolved peasant blouse and tunic have—figuratively—taken the bit in their teeth, and are running the gamut in costume styles.



No. 3387—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



3383



3381

A Pretty Foulard and a Tailored Shirt Waist

No. 3385 (15 cents).—The picture shows a stylish tucked shirt-waist model in white linen, worn with a white linen standing collar and a dainty satin bow tie. The smart coat closing is shown in this instance, and the regular tailored shirt sleeve completes the model. Other suitable materials are madras, percale, chambray and pongee. The pattern can be had in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires two and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the thirty-six size.



No. 3385—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

erred flounce is attached to a five-gored foundation, over which is hung the three-piece tunic. Nun's-veiling, embroidery flouncing, cotton voile and lawn are also suitable materials. The skirt pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, five and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide; or if bordered material is used, seven yards thirty inches wide, with one and three-eighths yards of thirty-six-inch material for the foundation. The width around the bottom is three and three-quarter yards.



3388



3392

Nos. 3388-3392 (15 cents each).—Bordered material has won such favor this season that designs suited to this fabric are very much in demand. This model is developed in gray and black bordered voile with chemisette and sleeve puffs of figured net over muslin de soie. The waist is cut with the body and sleeve-cap in one and the border is cut out and applied to the edges. A dainty frill finishes the closing at the left side. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires two and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide for size thirty-six.

The skirt (No. 3392) is especially designed so that the border need not be cut. The straight gathered flounce is attached to a five-gored foundation, over which is hung the three-piece tunic. Nun's-veiling, embroidery flouncing, cotton voile and lawn are also suitable materials. The skirt pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, five and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide; or if bordered material is used, seven yards thirty inches wide, with one and three-eighths yards of thirty-six-inch material for the foundation. The width around the bottom is three and three-quarter yards.

SOME soft, fluffy fringes appear among new trimmings. These are being used at the top of the bands of the shirred skirts.

Other braid novelties show touches of leather in their make-up. Buttons of graduated size, in nickel, form a part of these designs. These correspond with the use of the patent leather belt and other characteristically military effects.

A very interesting trimming shows tinsel-cord balls strung on heavy soutache, knotted at intervals. This is especially fashionable as an edge, as it simulates the ball fringes without being pendant.

Another novelty is of two strips of narrow cotton braid joined together by a trimming of linen-covered buttons. A heavy white soutache, twisted to form an interesting motif, is another garniture that will be used a great deal.

In the dress linens one finds a bewildering collection of weaves and colors. One department alone shows among the French linens eighteen different tones, which comprise all the popular shades and colors. One of the new effects among the colored linens is the Panama weave of lustrous face and even mesh. Some of the linens that promise unusual popularity have coarse threads introduced, which give them a substantial and smart look when made up. A delightful frock is made of cross-barred linen trimmed with braid. The tunic extending well below the knees and the slightly bloused bodice are in line with the newest gowns of the kind. The yoke is lace and also the undersleeves.

Linens will unquestionably be much in evidence during the coming season. The demand includes French, Scotch and Irish linen. Crashes and grass linens are well thought of. Many novelty weaves are to be found, among which are linens imitating homespun or serge.



3388, Ladies' Waist with Chemisette
3392, Ladies' Three-Piece Tunic Skirt

Fashionable New Coats and Suits



No. 3382—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 3382 (15 cents).—A stylish coat, which can be worn separately or as part of a suit, is shown under this number. A coat of white serge like the model, with a skirt to match, would make a smart yachting costume, while linen, poplin, dark serge and broadcloth would be equally effective. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires two and five-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide for the thirty-six size.

No. 3391 (15 cents).—This charming coat suit was reproduced in natural-color pongee, with trimmings

on the collar and cuffs of Chantecler red. The coat is semi-fitted, closes at the left side of the front and may have the deep collar in sailor effect or, as shown in the smaller illustration, the regular shawl collar. The plain coat sleeve may be with or without the cuff, as desired. The skirt is cut in four pieces, the front and back gores forming a box-pleat, and closes at the left side of the back, under the pleat. Linen, serge and broadcloth are also recommended as suited to the mode. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires seven and five-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the thirty-six size. The skirt measures three and one-eighth yards around the bottom.

No. 3407 (15 cents).—Lace or embroidery coats, with or without sleeves, are always popular in the summer, and we have here one of the prettiest models for the purpose. How-

ever, the design is not only suited to lace and embroidery, for the smaller view shows the model developed in light-gray voile over taffeta, effectively braided with soutache. These coats are also made of linen, Shantung and broadcloth, and are very fashionable worn with a skirt of the same material. This makes a very pretty suit. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires four and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch material for size thirty-six.

No. 3404 (15 cents).—Dark-blue serge, of very fine quality, made this chic coat suit. The collar and cuffs are trimmed with natural-color ramie linen and edged with red cord. The buttons are made of the linen, with rims of serge. The coat has a lower side section, a feature worthy of notice in many of the new models, and the deep, broad collar is rounded in back. The two-piece skirt has a broad panel, cut in one with part of the circular flounce, and closes in back with an inverted pleat. Another pretty reproduction of the model is in black and white shepherd check, faced on the collar and cuffs with olive-green taffeta. Buttons of the taffeta with ebony rims are used in this instance. Rajah, voile, linen and broadcloth are also suggested. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires five and three-quarter yards of the goods woven in the forty-four-inch width for size thirty-six. The skirt measures three and one-eighth yards around bottom.



No. 3407—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 3391—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 3404—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

ever, the design is not only suited to lace and embroidery, for the smaller view shows the model developed in light-gray voile over taffeta, effectively braided with soutache. These coats are also made of linen, Shantung and broadcloth, and are very fashionable worn with a skirt of the same material. This makes a very pretty suit. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires four and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch material for size thirty-six.

Two Stylish Designs for Summer

No. 3386 (15 cents). — The shops are showing so many pretty materials for summer suits that one is often at a loss what to select. Linen, pongee, cashmere and worsteds are among the popular fabrics. This charming model was developed in natural-colored mirage silk. The collar was made of black mirror satin and the revers of white bengaline, braided with black soutache. The braiding design is repeated on the tabs of the coat, cuffs and band on skirt. Large jeweled buttons finish the ends of the tabs and skirt band. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires six and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the thirty-six size. The skirt measures three yards around the bottom.

No. 3401 (15 cents). — Light-tan Shantung made this up-



3386, Ladies' Coat Suit

3401, Ladies' Coat



3386

to-date coat. The broad shawl collar was trimmed with Persian braid, the predominating color being brown. The frogs on the sleeves and front of the cuffs are made of brown and tan braid. The front gore and lower side section are cut in one piece, which terminates under the back panel. The lower edge of the side-front and side-back gores are gathered into this section, forming the popular puffed effect at the sides. Linen, poplin, serge, pongee, messaline and

broadcloth are equally suited to the mode. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide.

COATS of linen, tussah or pongee practically duplicate those in woolen materials. They are cut both short and long and are often of complicated design, and many of them show exquisite hand-

embroidery and hand braiding.

Many smart blazer styles are shown in linen, but, on the contrary, there are also very good-looking belted coats which fasten diagonally and button close to the low, rounding neck.

Some pretty capes are now being shown in the shops in the darker shades of serge and broadcloth suitable for street wear, such as navy, olive, black, brown and tan. These are frequently finished off with a standing or turn-down collar of velvet or satin, and fancy buttons.

The military capes are also being called for. In fact, for street wear, the plainer styles are the most desirable. For evening wear, however, many novelties are appearing. Among these are the capes with wide collar, square in back and falling over the shoulders, forming revers that terminate below the waistline.

Hood effects and shoulder capes are also seen.



3401

A Smart Afternoon Frock and a Novel Sailor Blouse



3394, Ladies' Waist
3395, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt

No. 3408 (15 cents).—Sailor waists are always popular in the summer. This model is particularly pleasing, as it offers various opportunities for trimming and making a dressy afternoon waist of the usual severe sailor blouse. The square collar is more becoming to the slender woman, while the shawl collar would perhaps be more suitable for the stouter figure. Linen, chambray, percale and soft woollens are suited to the mode. The pattern can be had in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the thirty-six size.

Nos. 3394-3395 (15 cents each).—The illustration portrays a simple afternoon gown of corn-colored poplin, effectively braided in self-tone. The gored pleated sections of the skirt are attached to the lower edge of the deep yoke, which points on either side. The bib effect on the waist meets the tucked upper section, corresponding with the yoke skirt.

Voile, rajah, gingham, chambray, linen, etc., are also suitable materials. The waist pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires two and three-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the thirty-six-inch size.

The skirt (No. 3395) would make a very smart model to wear with separate waists, and for this purpose might be made in broadcloth, serge, panama, taffeta or linen. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure and requires for twenty-six size, six and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The width around the lower edge is four and three-quarter yards.

No. 3408—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



A Little Knowledge

WHAT a vast amount of pleasure a little knowledge can give us! Ever so slight an acquaintance with a subject opens out a fresh field of interest which otherwise might be closed. Music and the arts, literature, science, and politics—we would know something of them all. And in these days we are expected at least to be able to discuss any topic that comes to the fore. A blank wall of complete ignorance is considered inexcusable.

"The world is so full of a number of things," says Robert Louis Stevenson, "we ought to be as happy as kings." But a sealed book can amuse no one; a page or two must be turned. Truly, half of our enjoyment in life we owe to the smatterings we have gleaned.

But "a little knowledge is dangerous," we are told. It may be sometimes; certainly neither doctor nor lawyer would question the statement. But in what countless cases is it the greatest boon! Think what a gain to the sightseer to understand something of the architecture of the different churches and other buildings he is visiting! Though he may only be able to recognize the more characteristic features of the various styles and periods, he greets these when he meets them as old friends, and his pleasure is increased tenfold; he no longer looks about him with vague, unseeing eyes. Then imagine how much one loses, when taking a country walk, if one knows nothing whatever of the birds and flowers one comes across! There is no need to be a professor of science to make a ramble in a country lane a fairyland of delight.



Stylish and Serviceable Designs

No. 3403 (15 cents).—The picture shows a stylish shirt-waist model, which can be worn with a skirt of the same material or as a separate waist. Made of messaline, taffeta or voile, with collar and cuffs of allover lace and dainty velvet strapping, this would be quite a dressy model, while for wash materials, such as linen, chambray and percale, omitting the flat collar and using the plain leg-o'-mutton sleeve, the result would be quite simple. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust



No. 3403—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

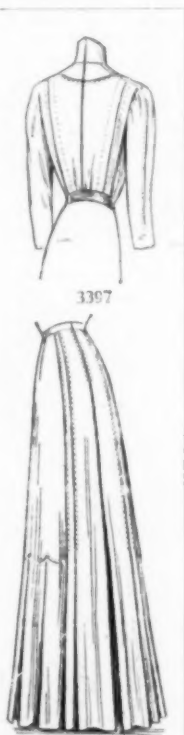


measure, and requires three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide for size thirty-six.

Nos. 3397-3399 (15 cents each).—The illustration portrays one of the season's most fashionable gowns, reproduced in blue and white foulard, with yoke and collar of figured net. The frock is scalloped on each side of the front and adorned with tiny soutache buttons. Another pretty dress was made like the model in tan linen piped with black and white striped

material and worn with a yoke of allover embroidery. The waist pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

The skirt (No. 3399) is cut in five gores, with the lower side sections also gored. The pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires eight yards of material twenty-seven inches wide for size twenty-six. The width around the lower edge is four and one-half yards.



3397

3399

AMONG novelty materials in wash goods are striped linens, striped batiste, dotted swiss and checked and corded swiss and batiste. Strong color combinations, such as black and white, blue and white and bronze-brown and white, are very much in evidence.

A few novelties in border printed batiste are noted. The new designs have a narrow border.

Many pretty models in hand-embroidered lingerie dresses are shown in the Russian or peasant blouse style. These over-dresses are from forty to forty-five inches long and the lower edge is often confined closely in a band, this also embroidered. Considerable Irish lace is seen, but the more expensive frocks have the real Venise. Smart-looking gowns are trimmed with novelty laces. These are machine made, but very handsome and effective in conjunction with the hand-embroidery.

Handkerchief linen of the sheerest quality is perhaps the most favored material, but many of the great dressmaking houses are showing lingerie dresses in fine cotton voile or marquisette. These materials are almost of chiffon weight, the mesh is very simple, and unless they are closely observed they have the appearance of linen batiste.

Many of the new models show the belted waistline and the peasant sleeve; they are extremely simple in line and are of a most rational type.

The simple ideas taken from the peasant dress have been so modified as to meet the approval of the most conservative dressers. These are most refined and lady-like.

The Paris models made from material of exquisite fineness, carrying beautiful hand-embroideries and real laces of priceless value, may be easily duplicated in less expensive materials.



3397, Ladies' Waist

3399 Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt

Timely Fashions for Milady's Wardrobe

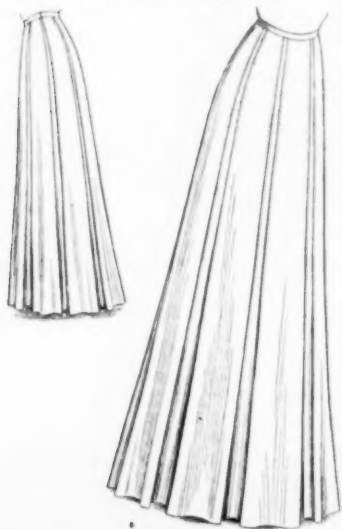
No. 3412 (15 cents).—Copenhagen-blue linen made this stunning afternoon gown, with yoke and sleeve puffs of allover embroidery. The costume is effectively braided with soutache of the same shade and a bias fold of white piqué at the side edges of the yoke adds to the trimming. The waist has three tucks either side of the front and back, terminating at yoke depth in front. The skirt has a slightly raised waistline; the upper portion is cut in five gores and stitched to the circular flounce in tunic effect. Another dress like the model was in cream white serge, which is very appropriate for cool summer days. Nun's-veiling or poplin would be equally effective. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires five and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for size thirty-six, and measures three and one-eighth yards around the bottom.

No. 3411 (15 cents).—The eight-gored model shown under this number is suitable for the skirt of a suit or dress and would be smart made of serge, linen, poplin or broadcloth. The model is box-pleated and stitched a little below the hips. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires six yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the twenty-six size. The width around the lower edge is four yards.

No. 3390 (10 cents).—The summer wardrobe is never complete without many little accessories. Here are a few suggestions. White lingerie dresses will be worn with colored girdles, such as a delicate yellow, pink, blue or lavender messaline or taffeta. The pattern provides for two entirely different styles—the crushed and the pleated girdle—two outlines being



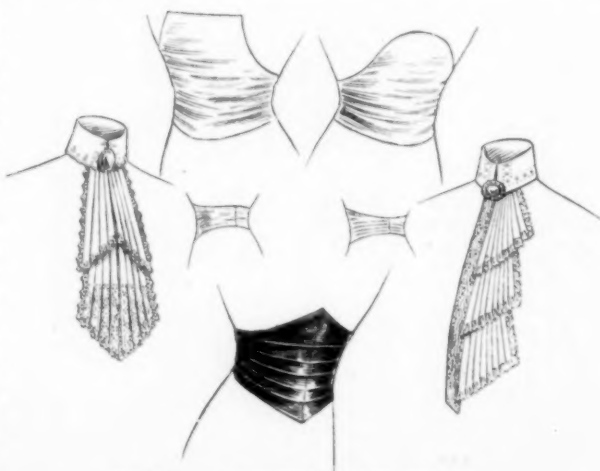
No. 3412—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 3411—6 sizes, 22 to 32 ins. waist meas.

possible for the crushed girdle. The jabots are of the latest style and may be made of fine linen trimmed with Irish crochet or batiste trimmed with Valenciennes. The pattern comes in three sizes, small, medium and large, and requires, for the crushed girdle, three-eighths of a yard of material twenty-four inches wide; for pleated girdle, seven-eighths of a yard twenty-four inches wide; for one-sided jabot, one-half yard of material twenty-four inches wide, and for double jabot, three-eighths of a yard of twenty-four-inch material.

simulated tunic, whether the material is of gingham or of serge. Some very pretty dresses have been developed in wash goods and linens, almost exclusively in colored goods.



No. 3390—3 sizes, small, medium and large.

Black is popular for evening wear and jet trimmings are seen everywhere, in buckles, garnitures or allover forms. Entire gowns of the allover beaded jet are noted. A feature among these is a dress of dull-finished beaded jet, trimmed with bands and tassels of cut jet.

Bead fringes, matching the costume, are seen on smart gowns.

Skirts of imported evening gowns are very narrow, following closely the best lines of the latest models from Paris. Short, narrow trains were high style, a good many adhering to the long, sweeping effects prevalent during the past year. Dancing frocks for young girls and débutantes are of pink, blue or white chiffon or taffeta, and were very simply designed, with short, draped overskirt effects.

Short sleeves and peasant blouses are the accepted forms. Sashes of ribbon and gauze are frequently seen.

Without doubt, the most important feature of the present style is the continued use of the one-piece dress. Its popularity has in nowise diminished. Its styles are very varied, however, and present a wide range of types, from the simple little tub dress of washable material to the most elaborate afternoon and evening costume. Every type of one-piece dress is called for, in every material and for every use; it also enters the field of tailor-mades.

It is found in the form of a coat dress, heavy enough for use without a coat, also smart enough to satisfy any formal or dressy use for which it may be needed.

As it is commonly understood, it is intended for daylight wear alone, as its short walking-skirt length proclaims.

The favorites at present are the bloused peasant styles, or the

A Modish Princess Model

No. 3396 (15 cents).—The costume shown under this number has many possibilities. The dress proper is a plain thirteen-gored Princess model, with a pleat at each seam. One illustration shows the dress developed in medium-gray lansdowne. In this instance the plain leg-o'-mutton sleeve was used. A second illustration shows the model developed in pale-blue linen. Bias bands of the material were braided in self-tone and applied to the dress. The square yoke and sleeve puffs were made of tucked batiste. This makes quite a pretty and dressy gown for afternoon wear. Serge, broadcloth, cashmere and poplin are also suited to the mode. The pattern can be had in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires seven yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The skirt measures three and three-quarter yards around the lower edge.

THE ultra-fashionable dress of the moment is of foulard, half veiled in chiffon of matching tone. For instance, one of the gowns just over from Paris is a tan and white foulard, perfectly simple in its lines, veiled with a peasant smock of deep tan-colored chiffon. The blouse skirt extends to the knee, where it shows a hem facing slightly narrower than the skirt fullness, thereby dragging it in at the edge. Below this the foulard skirt is revealed. The girdle at the waistline is of draped foulard; the low round neck of the chiffon guimpe and undersleeves are of plain white net entirely without trimming. Finishing the edge of the short undersleeve is a small cuff of tan taffeta with a touch of metal embroidery.

This typical dress is repeated with slight variation in colors and combination hundreds of times. Very smart-looking women are wearing dresses of this sort at fashionable gatherings, and the vogue therefore is already well established.

The foulards all show simple small designs, such as dots and narrow stripes, those in silk being half an inch apart, in contrast with the one-inch stripe in suitings. Rarely does the foulard pattern depart from the simple, small design; a tiny leaf or flower or a small motive borrowed from a cashmere or Oriental pattern, scattered with precision on a contrasting groundwork, is about the limit of novelty. The very simplicity of the patterns is their charm.



No. 3396—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

tucked lawns, batistes and marquisettes. An unusual type is the normal neck line. It consists of a piping only of the material, instead of the collar band usually made upon a waist.

Another pretty style consists of a removable lace-edged frill buttoned to the front of a blouse under the central or left-side pleat. While not a new idea, it has proven its desirability and bids fair to continue its vogue throughout the season.

Marquisettes, sheer handkerchief linens and lawns are extensively employed for lingerie waists. These are elaborately trimmed with embroideries and lace inserts. Upon the cheaper waists, linen lace inserts, combined with Cluny or with embroidered lawn bands, are variously used.

White tailored marquisette waists are another novelty. They duplicate the styles of the colored madras waists, simulating their printed designs by colored embroideries. Colored lawn hems and edgings, matching the embroideries, are used upon the frills and also trim the collar, cuffs and button hems very effectively.

Colored cotton crêpes in solid blues and browns, printed with small white conventionalized designs, are also seen. High collars and long sleeves are used upon these and other models made of ordinary colored wash materials, such as gingham, madras and percale. Fine Irish lace insertions are very popular trimmings.

The chiffon cover, for both costumes and waists, is a dominant feature. Aside from the hand embroidery and lace-trimmed lingerie waists, the chiffon-covered bodice is the only novelty of importance. All of the shops are showing the separate chiffon covers for lingerie or lace blouses. These are in colors to match the suitings and bring the white lingerie blouse into harmony with the costume.

The chiffon waist, when complete, simulates as nearly as possible this effect of chiffon cover over an under-blouse of distinct character. There is almost a monotony about the chiffon waists. They have short sleeves and usually are collarless, many of them finishing with a flat frill, which surrounds the base of the throat. These are all cut in the seamless or one-piece style.

Low necks are a pronounced feature of white wash waists. Many models are made of finely

New House Dress and Pretty Wrappers

No. 3415 (15 cents).—A house dress is a very important consideration to the woman who stays at home. The illustration shows one of the simplest yet most attractive dresses for the purpose. Black and white percale was used in this instance. The waist is plain, buttoning down the front. The upper part of the skirt is cut in two pieces and stitched in tunic effect to the circular flounce, and closes in back with an inverted pleat. Linen, chambray, gingham and soft woolen materials are also suitable. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires seven and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide. The skirt measures three and one-eighth yards around the lower edge.

No. 3402 (15 cents).—This dainty lounging robe or wrapper was developed in fine white challie with pale-blue figures. The lower portion is gathered to the waist at the Empire waistline and worn with or without the narrow belt, which terminates at the front panel. Cotton crepe, organdie and crossbar dimity are also recommended as suitable materials. The pattern can be had in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires nine and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

No. 3439 (15 cents).—Cream-white cotton crepe with red figures made this comfortable wrapper. The edges were buttonholed in plain red floss, and red cord and tassels were worn. Three tucks either side of the front and back give the desired fullness to the skirt portion. The garment may be worn loose or drawn in at the waist with a cord or ribbon. The sleeve may be in either of two styles—the loose kimono sleeve or a long bishop sleeve finished with a band at the wrist. Organdie, lawn, cotton crepe or flannelette are also recommended. The pattern comes in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires six yards of thirty-six-inch material for size thirty-six.

The makers of lingerie blouses are asserting triumphantly that, despite all that has been said and written against separate blouses within recent years, indications all point to an enormous demand for these useful articles this season. One woman, who specializes in hand-made



Two-Piece Skirt
Lengthened by a
Circular Flounce

No. 3415—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches
bust measure.



3402

No. 3402—7 sizes, 32 to 44
inches bust measure.

No. 3439—8 sizes, 32 to 46
inches bust measure.



3439

lingerie blouses, making them only to order, reports that she is having unprecedented orders from her customers and that other makers report the same conditions.

Perhaps the charms of the new models account for the phenomenon. Setting aside the very elaborate hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed models, there are many charming blouses, hand-tucked, finished with some sort of chic hand-made frill, fastening conveniently down the front and trimmed but slightly with fine lines of lace insertion or edge, or with a touch of color.

The blouse embroidered in color will be more popular than ever, but delightful effects are obtained by less expensive means. Little hems of color on frill, collar and cuff may be used, and instead of a plain colored batiste or lawn the designers are using in many instances tiny bands or hems of figured batiste, dimity, etc.

For example, one exclusive Fifth Avenue house is showing a blouse and skirt of handkerchief linen on the order already described, which has for trimming narrow bands of colored dimity. The dimity is figured in a line of small white dots on a soft blue or pink or yellow ground, and the half-inch strips used for trimming show just one stripe of these white dots with the colored ground and margin. This trimming borders the frill, collar and cuffs and runs around the skirt just above the hem. Narrow bias bands of fine stripes in white and color are effective, too, and there are various other small designs in white and color which may be used.

Apropos of dimities, they are likely to be more popular than usual this season, although they always have a conservative popularity. Their laundering and wearing qualities recommend them to the practical woman, and because of their fancy weaves they seem to demand less trimming and elaboration than any other equally sheer and cool plain white stuff.

Very simple morning frocks of all-white dimity are most satisfactory hot weather possessions, and the lace-stripe dimities this season suggest more dressy frocks, without added expense and effort in trimming. Among the colored dimities are a host of novelties and distinct temptations.

The foulard designs are charmingly reproduced in blue and white, rose and white, yellow and white.

Useful Garments for Summer Wear



No. 3393—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 3393 (15 cents).—While some women prefer the kimono or wrapper for negligee purposes, others find the dressing sacque more to their liking. The illustration shows a very stylish and becoming model. The three tucks on each shoulder in the front are stitched to yoke depth, which gives a pleasing amount of fullness, while those in back continue to the waistline. This design can be developed as a plain dressing sacque and made of gingham, lawn or chambray for morning wear, and it also has possibilities for very elaborate development. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

No. 3384 (15 cents).—A simple, yet dainty, combination undergarment is shown under this number. The circular petticoat has an inverted pleat at the center-back and is joined to the corset cover by a band of dainty beading. The corset cover is gathered across the front to give the desired fullness. Nainsook, longcloth and cross-barred dimity are popular materials for underwear. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

No. 3389 (15 cents).—An extremely chic Princess bathing suit is here illustrated. The neck may be high, with a standing collar, or neck in square outline. A puff sleeve below the elbow or a short cap may be worn with this model. The bloomers are attached to a fitted underbody at the regulation waistline. Mohair, serge or taffeta are suitable materials. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires five and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3400 (10 cents).—Here is a pattern that will interest the woman of fashion. Automobile hoods are quite expensive when purchased at a fashionable milliner's; but anyone can make them at home with very little expense. The first hood is very serviceable for motor wear, as it covers the hair entirely and has a peplum which protects the neck. This hood might be made of pongee or waterproof silk. The second illustration shows a dainty shirred hood, which can be easily made of soft silk, chiffon cloth or messaline. The pattern can be



No. 3400—3 sizes, small medium and large.

had in three sizes, small, medium and large. The pleated hood will require one and one-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material, and the shirred hood will require one and five-eighths yards of twenty-seven-inch material.

AUTO coats and bonnets are growing more and more attractive. A woman who is noted for her smart dressing wears a heavy pongee coat with the collar of rose-colored silk. The lining of the coat is of silk of the same shade, with large white polka dots. The bonnet is trimmed with the same color, and veil, parasol and monogrammed handkerchief are all of the same tint exactly.

There will be throughout the season a great preponderance of white serge suits, many of them showing a hairline in color. All of these are as plain as possible.

One very beautiful model is of white corduroy linen—really a heavy piqué.

There have been signs of bonnets for general wear, but these have been few and far between, and are regarded as freaks. Hats with wide brims are seen on the smartest women.



No. 3384—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 3389—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

New Frocks for Misses' Wear



No. 3419—5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

No. 3419 (15 cents).—A stylish shirt-waist dress for a miss was made like the model in pale-blue poplin. The waist has a broad Gibson tuck and three narrow tucks extending from shoulder to waistline in back and front. It closes in the center-back. McCall Transfer Pattern No. 126 was used for embroidery on the front of waist. The skirt is in tunic effect and the lower section is cut in seven gores. Linen, pongee and nun's-veiling are also suitable materials. The pattern comes in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years, and requires six and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the sixteen-year size.

No. 3432 (15 cents).—Nothing could be more stylish for summer wear than a dress like the model in pink and white gingham, with a guimpe of white lawn or batiste. The upper part of the waist is tucked, while the lower portion is seemingly buttoned to this. This idea is repeated at the bottom of the front gore. Piping of plain pink gingham is carried around the edges of this gore and the waist. The skirt is cut in five gores, with an

inverted pleat at the back. Linen, chambray, pongee and serge are also suited to the mode. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires four yards of material thirty-six inches wide for size fifteen, for dress, with three yards of twenty-seven-inch material for the guimpe.

No. 3435 (15 cents).—Dark-blue serge made this stylish bretelle skirt, which might be worn separately or as part of a suit. The skirt is cut in seven gores, side-pleated and stitched a little below hip depth. The bretelles are piped with silk of the same shade or a pretty contrasting color. Worn over a guimpe of white batiste or China silk, this makes quite a pretty dress. A skirt like the model in linen with the piping carried down each pleat as far as the stitching, would be very effective. Poplin, cashmere, nun's-veiling and broadcloth are also suggested. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires three



No. 3432—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

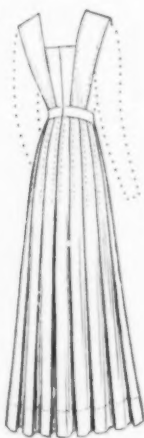
and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide for the fifteen-year size. The width around the bottom is three and five-eighths yards.

THERE has been particular interest shown recently in dresses intended for confirmation and graduation exercises. These are mostly in all-white and are made of net, chiffon, marquisette and silk voile, or in some dainty lingerie effect.

Some of the new models show the Dutch neck and short sleeves, which are taking better and better as the season advances.

Many smart afternoon dresses of foulards and taffetas are shown for young girls. These frequently show the tunic effect, while others are made with the simple peasant blouse and pleated or semi-circular skirt, finished off with a deep band.

Of course the Chantecler fad has invaded misses' garments also and many suits named after this play are to be found in the lines. While the coats are often made differently in front, they are usually sharply cut away in the back to give the effect of a tail.



No. 3435—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

Dressy Designs for Misses



3379, Misses' Seven-Gored Princess Dress

3297, Misses' Dress

3424, Misses' Dress

No. 3379 (15 cents).—A very simple yet attractive design is portrayed in Nile-green crepe de Chine with yoke and cuffs daintily embroidered, which, for evening wear, might be omitted if desired. Ribbon of the same shade is laced through the dress

at the waistline and under the puffed section. The dress is mounted on a Princess lining, to which the straight flounce is attached. Other materials suited to the mode are lawn, dimity, challie, foulard or any of the soft summer silks. The pattern comes in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. The sixteen-year size requires five and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide.



3379

No. 3297 (15 cents).—The increasing popularity of the body-and-sleeve-in-one effect is calling forth many graceful designs for dressy wear, for the mode is especially adapted

to gowns and waists to be used for special occasions. In the reproduction illustrated a pretty light ash of rose lansdowne was used with yoke and gauntlet cuff of very heavy meshed net in a cream white over cream mousseline de soie. Albatross, messaline, mull and China silk would make equally dainty party frocks, while cashmere, French serge and similar light weight woollens are

(Con. on p. 1037)



3424

3424



3124

The Latest Things for Misses' Wear



3426, Misses' Coat Suit

3434, Misses' Dress

3425, Misses' Dress

No. 3426 (15 cents).—A misses' college suit, as this is frequently termed, when the turned-up band is used at the lower edge of the coat, is one of the season's most fashionable productions. Blue serge was used in this instance with the lower part of the collar and fold on the skirt of moiré or bengaline. The coat is semi-fitted and closes in front with three buttons made of the moiré or bengaline. The skirt is a well-cut seven-gored model with an inverted pleat at each seam. Linen, pongee, shepherd check and worsted suitings are recommended. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires six and one-eighth yards of material forty-four inches wide for the fifteen-year size.

No. 3434 (15 cents).—Pale-blue chiffon cloth over mull of the same shade was used to make this charming dress for a miss. The Russian over-dress is trimmed with messaline and closes at the left side of the front. The under-dress closes at the back and is composed of a seven-gored skirt attached to a dainty tucked waist, the sleeves of which may be full length or, as shown in the illustration, just below the elbow. Another pretty development of the model was in white batiste, with the over-dress of allover embroidery. Organdie, lawn and soft silks are also suggested. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires seven yards of material thirty-six inches wide for size fifteen.

No. 3425 (15 cents).—Tunic skirts and over-dresses promise to be quite popular this season, and most young girls do not consider their outfit complete without at least one dress of this kind. Linen, poplin, pongee and serge are the fashionable

fabrics and are shown in many new and pretty colors. A deep Gibson tuck extends over each shoulder, terminating at yoke depth in front. The straight pleated skirt is attached to a seven-gored foundation and may be worn without the tunic if one prefers it so. The dress may be worn over a guimpe of some dainty material, such as batiste, net or China silk. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires for the fifteen-year size four and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with one and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material for the tunic.

MANY of the new waists for misses as well as ladies have sleeves cut in one with the body of the garment. The seamless shoulder and absence of armhole seam hark back to the familiar Japanese type, but in the present application this sleeve is of a much more fitting type, following the natural outline of the arm, and thus has none of the loose, overhanging and shapeless effect of styles in vogue two years ago, the remnant of the Japanese vogue.

Paris is strongly advocating the collarless neck. Last spring the Dutch neck had such a vogue in New York that this idea does not seem at all new. It is a fact, however, that the Paris makers are using it more than they have previously, but at the same time a great many model costumes are finished with medium high, transparent, closely-fitted collar. This collar is again slightly pointed under the ears and requires a delicate boning at each side of the front, on the points and in the center-back. One neck finish in strong favor is a flat pleating of net or lace about the round neck.



3434

Two Pretty Graduation Frocks

No. 2901 (15 cents).—Soft sheer materials and light-weight silks and woollens are best adapted to the charming design illustrated. If desired, the bretelles may be omitted and a very pretty tucked costume will result. The waist is tucked to yoke depth, front and back, and may be in high neck or low pointed outline. The sleeves may be tucked on the inside or gathered in mousquetaire effect. A five-gored skirt completes the design. Pale-blue pongee with embroidered banding made a most effective costume. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. The fifteen-year size requires nine yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

THE demand for coats made of tussah, pongee or any of the other novelty weaves of this character is very large. The most popular are those made with collar and revers of foulard or changeable silk to match the lining, or of some of the new Persian fabrics.

In view of the popularity of the Chantecler modes, a number of pongee coats are being trimmed with bright Chantecler red. The buttons are sometimes of self-covered silk to match, or of red bone, which is newer. Large fancy buttons, in fact, often form the



2901, Misses' Dress

3129, Misses' Dress

No. 3129 (15 cents).—The illustration shows a simple, girlish model, suitable for graduation, confirmation or general wear. In this instance white China silk was used to great advantage. The yoke and bertha were embroidered in fine white floss and a girdle of white messaline completed the costume. For dressy occasions, messaline, fine pongee and silk mull are suitable materials, while for more practical wear lawn, gingham, chambray, linen, challie and poplin are suitable. In this case the bertha may be omitted if desired. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. The fifteen-year size requires six and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

although three-piece costumes of crepe meteor and satin messaline have been seen for some time.

Walking dresses made of blue serges are very prominent. Shepherd's checks are also smart, with mohairs, hair-line stripe.

White serges are being shown with hair-line stripes, providing an excellent variation.

The latest imported lingerie gowns show the gowns dyed, after they were made, in delicate pastel blue, pink and lilac colorings.

The all-white gown is being shown with a very handsome



2901

only trimming of these coats, but this is very distinctive.

The popularity of belted coats has in no way diminished. Some of these belts only appear in the back or front, and some are interlaced through cut slits or narrow tabs of the material. While patent and colored leather belts are particularly desirable, self materials are frequently used for this purpose.

Street dresses made of satin messaline, in dark colors, showing pleated flounces, draped polonaise, and cord-trimmed peasant blouses, divide favor with foulards, tailored suits and dresses, for street wear.

Foulard three-piece suits are a high novelty and are receiving some attention,

chiffon embroidered tunic over-dress. This has a very rich and handsome effect.

Two-toned effects continue their popularity, sometimes producing changeable results, but more often depending upon strong color contrasts obtained by veiling one color with a contrasting one.

Smart tunics and over-dress types are the favored styles. Black chiffon, marquissette or voile is greatly liked, made in bloused or peasant form and posed over skirts and bodices of delicately-tinted satin messalines, foulards and Persian silks. Embroideries repeating the color of the satin underskirt, heavily outlined with gold or metallic threads, trim these chiffon over-dresses and bodices.



3129

A Useful Apron and a Pretty Nightdress

No. 3430 (10 cents).—A work apron is a very useful garment for any miss. The model shown can be made with or without the long bishop sleeves and have a turn-down collar and high or low neck. The body is gathered to a square yoke. Percale, gingham and chambray are the favored materials for aprons. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirteen to seventeen years, and requires three and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material for the fifteen-year size.

No. 3433 (15 cents).—Dainty nightdresses are always welcomed by misses, and this design is a particularly pretty one, which can be slipped on over the head. The sleeves may be in either of two styles and the garment can be very simple or elaborately embroidered, as the wearer desires. Nainsook, longcloth and crossbar dimity are among the

materials used for lingerie. The pattern comes in three sizes, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years, and requires for the sixteen-year size, five and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material.

The supply of delightful cottons for negligee purposes is large, and the only trouble confronting the shopper is an embarrassment of riches. Some of the dimities make up charmingly for summer negligees, particularly the flowered designs, which are, by the way, prettier and more varied than ever this season. Good and simple little

No. 3417 (15 cents).—In a simple, yet stylish, dress like the model our small maid is ready for almost any occasion. Dark-blue linen was used in this instance and worn over a dainty guimpe of white batiste. Heavy white dots were embroidered at the neck edge, belt and lower edge of the cap sleeves, which are cut in one, with the side section of the waist. Pongee, gingham and chambray would be equally pretty materials to use. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and for an eight-year-old girl, will require two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3425 (15 cents).—Two materials were used in the reproduction of this stylish costume—biscuit-colored pongee, plain and dotted. The straight pleated section, which is attached to a seven-gored foundation, was made of the plain material, also the trimming bands on the waist and lower edge of the tunic. The remainder of the dress was made of the dotted material and a ribbon tie of Chantecler red adorned the waist. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires for the fifteen-year size, four and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3435 (15 cents).—The illustration portrays a misses' seven-gored bretelle skirt developed in blue checked taffeta and worn over a guimpe of China silk. The model would be equally effective if developed in pongee, poplin or serge. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires four and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material for the fifteen-year size.

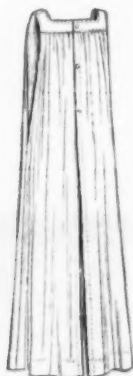
No. 3428 (15 cents).—This dear little dress is made of pale-pink China silk, with buttons and piping of white silk. The guimpe is of sheer white batiste, and tiny tucks, in clusters of three, give fullness to the front and back. Lawn, gingham and nun's-veiling are also suggested. The pattern comes in five sizes, from two to ten years, and requires two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the six-year size, for dress, and one and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the guimpe.

IN CHILDREN'S fashions the belted coat is meeting with more favor than many anticipated. The designers have succeeded in getting up a modified Russian blouse which looks well on young, immature figures, and it is very popular. Semi-fitted coats, with belts, are also much in evidence.



No. 3430—5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

model sacks and long negligees shown in some of the shops are of white dimity with wide bordering bands of flowered or dotted dimity. The figured dimity, too, is bordered by plain white.



Juvenile Fashions for Summer

(See Colored Plate)

No. 3423 (15 cents).—Olive green Shantung, trimmed with brown taffeta, made this stylish over-dress, which was worn over a guimpe of white allover embroidery. A sash of messaline ribbon, the same shade as the dress, completes the model. Linen, piqué and serge are also recommended for its development. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide for the eight-year size.



No. 3433—3 sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.

Dainty Frocks for Little Girls



3418, Girls' Dress

2691, Girls' Dress

3247, Girls' Dress

2874, Girls' Dress

No. 3418 (15 cents).—This is a very dainty dress for parties or best wear during the summer. It may be made of dotted swiss, mull, batiste or any other appropriate material. The waist is tucked and trimmed with an effective harness of embroidery insertion and edging. The insertion is repeated at the belt, to which is joined the skirt of embroidery flouncing. With this model the short puff sleeve was used. Another illustration shows the model in blue chambray, omitting the harness and using the full-length bishop sleeve. This is perhaps more practical for general wear. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years. The eight-year size requires three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

No. 2691 (15 cents).—This design is admirably adapted to lingerie materials, dimity, chambray, etc. In this instance

it was developed in white mull batiste and trimmed with allover embroidery and Valenciennes edging. This makes quite an elaborate dress; but when the bretelles are removed the actual simplicity of the frock is revealed. A round yoke, to which the

tucked edge of the waist is attached, is then seen. The straight gathered skirt is attached to the waist with a belt. The pattern can be had in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size three and five-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3247 (15 cents).—A soft China silk was used with trimmings of Valenciennes insertion for making up this childish little dress. A guimpe of allover lace, extending to yoke depth only, is worn. The sleeve-cap and side of the waist are cut in one piece; there is a seam at the center-front of the waist and skirt yoke. Attached to the shallow hip yoke is a straight gathered skirt portion. Another development as durable as it is dainty is a little frock of deep crimson cashmere with pipings of darker silk or velvet. This was worn over a guimpe of natural-colored pongee

for cool weather, while guimpes of lawn, embroidered swiss, batiste or net are selected for warmer weather. The wash fabrics, including percale, gingham, chambray and organdie, are worn over guimpes of sheer white fabrics. The pattern can be obtained in four sizes, from (Con. p. 1032)



3418



2691



3247



2874

New Ideas for Girls' Suits

No. 3438 (15 cents).—The illustration shows a girls' coat in two aspects. In one instance the model was reproduced in light-tan broadcloth, with high neck, small collar and trimmings of Persian braid, which proved quite a dressy style. In the second instance navy-blue serge was used, with a deep shawl collar of black moiré. Pongee, cashmere and piqué are also suggested materials. The pattern can be had in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires one and seven-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide for the eight-year size.

No. 3422 (15 cents).—A stylish suit, like the model, was developed in dark-blue serge. The shirt waist was made of white linen and worn with a silk tie to match the coat and skirt. The coat is a semi-fitted model with a notch collar. It closes in front with two large buttons. The skirt is a straight side-pleated model. One broad tuck on each shoulder gives fullness to the front of the shirt waist, which closes with the regulation box-pleat in the center-front. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from four to twelve years, and requires three and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide for the eight-year size, for the suit, with one and five-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide for the shirt waist.

REMOVING SPOTS FROM CLOTHES.—One of the best preparations for taking out grease stains is made by a mixture of one pint of deodorized benzine, one-half dram each of chloroform and alcohol and a little good cologne. Apply to coat collars and black garments with a piece of silk. In washing solid black goods, use one tablespoonful in each gallon of water. It will not injure the most delicate silk fabrics.

Grease can often be removed by repeated applications of blotting-paper and French chalk to the wrong side of woolen goods. Grease upon carpeting can often be removed by washing the spot carefully in hot soapsuds.

Lukewarm water and fine soap will remove fats from fast-colored woollens, while tar and wagon grease will yield to lard rubbed on, then soaped and allowed to lie for an hour or so. Afterward wash alternately in water and spirits of turpentine.

Lime, lye and other alkalis will give way to a weak solution of citric acid, applied drop by drop and spread carefully



No. 3438—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

the reverse side of the spot will help erase it. Whatever applications are made, care must be exercised in regard to leaving an outline of the stain, which must be rubbed with a soft cloth while drying.

Right here it may be said that kerosene oil will erase fresh wagon grease, and machine oil yields to cold soapsuds.

One rule must be remembered: Alkalies are removed by diluted acids, like citric acid, while acids require hartshorn.

TO CLEAN A WHITE STRAW HAT.—There are several ways of cleaning a white straw hat after it has begun to show the signs of having endured the dust and raindrops and sunshine. Simple lemon juice will do wonders in restoring the original whiteness to the straw, but the result is by no means lasting. Oxalic acid and water is better. Make a saturated solution of the oxalic acid and water, and with it sponge the hat carefully. After the entire surface has been cleaned, leave the hat to whiten for a short time; then wash it over with a clean cloth dipped in clear water. For a perfectly smooth straw, a mixture of corn meal, oxalic acid and water

made into a thick paste and spread over the hat is good. The paste should be left to dry on the hat, and is to be brushed off when the bleaching process is complete. Chlorine water applied with a cloth has a great effect in bleaching straw. After this has been applied and allowed to do its work, it should be followed by clear water.



No. 3422—5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Jaunty Designs for Juveniles



No. 3429—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 3417—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

trimmed with Valenciennes insertion. The skirt is a straight gathered model attached to the waist by means of a belt that disappears beneath the front panel. Another pretty reproduction of the model was in white poplin. The bertha and sleeve-caps were daintily embroidered in white. The guimpe was of white batiste with no trimming save the tucks, which appear in clusters of three. A pale-blue sash completes the model, making it a suitable dress for afternoon parties. The pattern comes in five sizes, from two to ten years. The six-year size requires two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for dress, with one and one-half yards thirty-six inches wide for guimpe.

No. 3429 (15 cents).—No girl's summer wardrobe is complete without a suit of serge, linen or some worsted material, and as a Norfolk suit is always good style, we have chosen this model for the purpose. In this instance tan ramie linen was used and trimmed with Chantecler-red linen. The skirt is cut in nine gores, with an inverted pleat at the back. Another pretty suit was made like the model in light-gray suiting. The collar was faced with black taffeta and a broad black patent-leather belt completed the model. The pattern can be had in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires four yards of thirty-six-inch material for the eight-year size.

No. 3416 (15 cents).—A distinctly childish and simple design is shown in this sailor dress. The straight pleated skirt is attached to an underbody of lining, which is faced with the material to perforations, thus avoiding the necessity of a shield, which is very inconvenient for the small maid. The broad sailor collar may be cut in either of two outlines. Among suitable fabrics are linen, chambray, serge and tweed. The pattern comes in four sizes, from four to ten years. The six-year size requires three and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3417 (15 cents).—There is no doubt about the fact that Russian styles will predominate this season, consequently this design will be welcomed by the woman who wishes her daughter to be well dressed. The illustration shows the model developed in dark-blue nun's-veiling and trimmed with bias bands of blue and white striped taffeta, edged with plain blue braid. This was worn over a guimpe of white dotted net. A Gibson tuck gives fullness on either side of the waist and front of skirt. The body and sleeve-cap are cut in one piece. This frock would also be very pretty indeed made of pale-blue or pink linen or some of the new cotton and linen mixtures and trimmed with bands of the material braided in white cotton soutache. Chambray, gingham and serge are also appropriate materials. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the eight-year size.

No. 3428 (15 cents).—Blue and white gingham with pipings of plain blue made this chic little frock. The guimpe, which the pattern provides for, was made of white batiste and



No. 3416—4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



No. 3428—5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Dainty Styles for Little Folks



No. 3423—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

eyelet and buttonholed around the edges. This embroidery might be done in white or self-tone. The pattern provides for a guimpe, which can be plain, save for the tucks in the center-front and back, or elaborately trimmed with insertions. Linen, lawn, chambray or pongee are suitable materials for summer wear, and cashmere, nun's veiling or albatross with a soft silk guimpe for cool days. The pattern comes in four sizes, from two to eight years, and requires



No. 3436—4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

gold, but the plainer styles are considered in better taste for young children. Smart little frocks in serge, fancy worsteds, linens and other heavy wash fabrics are being made up in the Russian effects. These usually consist of a one-piece dress and are shown in the smaller sizes, from three to eight years of age.

Peter Thomson dresses are still worn by children and misses, and sailor collars are freely used this season on other types of dress. Fancy berthas are taking well. They are frequently of embroidery or lace, or of the material itself, trimmed with braid or hand embroidered.

Bretelle effects are being asked for, but they are not so fashionable as they have been in some other seasons.

No. 3423 (15 cents).—A charming over-dress like the model was reproduced in white piqué and worn over a guimpe of allover embroidery. Two box-pleats, front and back, extend over the waist portion and hold the sash in place. The plain upper portion offers a splendid opportunity for hand-embroidery, which at once adds a dressy touch to a girl's dress. Chambray, linen, poplin and pongee are also suited to the mode, and for cool days a dress in navy-blue serge or cashmere, with a white silk guimpe, would be quite appropriate. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires two and three-eighths yards of thirty-six-inch material for the eight-year size.

No. 3421 (15 cents).—A simple and practical dress for the small maid is shown in pale-blue chambray with trimmings of white embroidery in insertion. The bloomers, which are attached to the underbody, are made of the same material. The pattern provides for a long bishop or short puff sleeve and a high neck with standing collar or square neck, which is more comfortable for the hot weather. Linen, percale or serge are also suitable materials. The pattern comes in four sizes, from two to eight years. The four-year size requires three and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3436 (15 cents).—Pale-blue poplin made this dainty child's frock. The front and cap sleeves, which are cut in one with the side-front and side-back, are embroidered in eyelet and buttonholed around the edges. This embroidery might be done in white or self-tone. The pattern provides for a guimpe, which can be plain, save for the tucks in the center-front and back, or elaborately trimmed with insertions. Linen, lawn, chambray or pongee are suitable materials for summer wear, and cashmere, nun's veiling or albatross with a soft silk guimpe for cool days. The pattern comes in four sizes, from two to eight years, and requires for the four-year size, two yards of material thirty-six inches wide. One and three-quarter yards of material woven in the twenty-seven-inch



No. 3421—4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

width will be required for the guimpe.

No. 3427 (15 cents).—This stylish coat suit for the small maid was developed in white linen. The skirt is a straight gathered model attached to a belt and worn with a white lingerie waist or guimpe. The collar of the plain box-coat is made of tucked lawn and finished with a ruffle of Valenciennes insertion and edging or embroidery edging. One button closes the coat, which is slightly cutaway. The pattern comes in four sizes, from four to ten years, and requires three and three-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the six-year size.

THE Russian influence of the season's fashions is noticeable in children's dresses more especially by the trimming effects than anything else.

Some are trimmed with the new Russian embroideries in the bright rich shades, which look very pretty on the dark serges, as well as on the heavy linens. Patent leather and colored leather belts are very largely used on these models. A few belts are trimmed with



No. 3427—4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

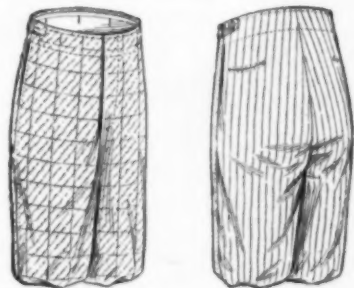
Useful Patterns for the Home



No. 3410—3 sizes, 1, 2 and 3 years.

of thirty-six-inch material; for petticoat, one yard of thirty-six-inch material, and for drawers, three quarters of a yard of thirty-six-inch material.

No. 3420 (10 cents).—The picture shows a pair of knickerbocker trousers, which, if directions are carefully followed, will be found very easy to make and much less expensive than those bought in the average department or furnishing stores. Very little material is required. They may be made in serge or striped suiting for general wear, or for hot summer days linen and duck will be found quite serviceable. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from eight to fourteen years, and requires one and three-eighths yards of forty-four-inch material for the ten-year size.



No. 3420—4 sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

angles, this resulting in most interesting designs.

Quite a fancy is noted in dressy suit models for ladies for coats showing a deep embroidered band finishing the edge of the jacket. This gives a very smart new look and changes the whole appearance of the suit, without in any way affecting the cut of the garment, the application of the trimming band giving all the individuality.

It was noticeable in many of the handsomest lingerie frocks that the heavy padded embroidery almost entirely superseded the eyelet work. These dresses were simply made, the extreme richness of the embroidery rendering little elaboration in the making necessary. The embroidery usually appeared as a very deep border and the skirt was simply pleated on fully into the waistband.

Some stunning long coats of piqué and linen, heavily embroidered, are being prepared for summer; also similar coats in white and cream net. These are extremely effective and add greatly to the richness of the toilette.

The simple peasant type is meeting with great favor. It allows designers a very wide latitude.

No. 3410 (10 cents).—A stylish dress for a little boy is shown under this number. It has a box-pleat on either side of the front and an inverted pleat at the center-back stitched to beltline. The closing is effected at the right side of the front, under the box-pleat. A cunning dress like the model might be made of white piqué, and worn with a black patent-leather belt or one of the material, but gingham, chambray, poplin and serge would be equally pretty. The pattern can be had in three sizes, one, two and three years, and will require two yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the two-year size.

No. 3431 (15 cents).—Every mother considers her little tots' underwear of the utmost importance. Here we have a set consisting of three pieces, a nightgown, petticoat and drawers. The nightgown is gathered to a plain yoke and may be used with or without the turn-down collar, and may be made of nainsook, longcloth or flannelette for cool weather. The petticoat has a box-pleat in the center of the Princess front and the back is gathered to the waist portion. The drawers are the regular two piece model, with a few small tucks at the lower edge.

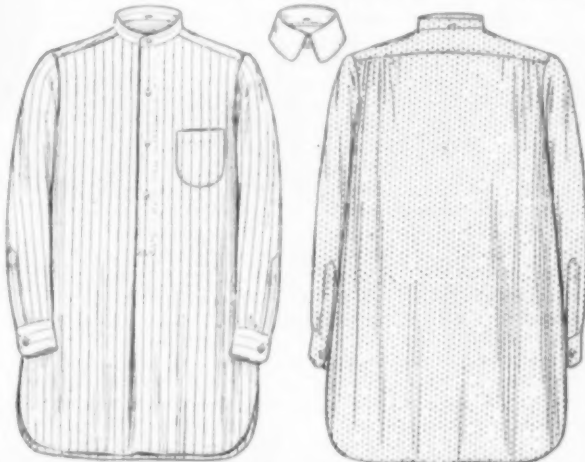
Nainsook, longcloth or lawn are suitable materials and may be elaborately trimmed or left plain, as desired. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six months to three years, and requires for the one-year size, for nightgown, two and one-quarter yards



No. 3431—4 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years.

No. 3440 (10 cents).—This up-to-date negligee or outing shirt for boys is cut exactly like those shown in the best men's furnishing stores. The fronts are sewn to the yoke without fulness, and the back is gathered to the yoke at the shoulder. The popular turn-down collar, which is so well adapted to soft materials, is also provided in the pattern. Percale, linen, French flannel and silk are suitable materials. The pattern is cut in four sizes, ten to sixteen years, and requires for the twelve-year-old size, two and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

A FEATURE of the embroidery designs is the close simulation of braiding. The tendency, however, is to keep away from the curving and serpentine patterns. Nearly everything that is new is in straight lines and



No. 3440—4 sizes, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Lessons in Dressmaking

The New Waist with the Body and Sleeves in One

By MME ELISE VAUTIER

WAISTS with the body and sleeves cut in one are the very height of fashion at present, but the great difficulty with most of these new models is that when wearing them it is quite impossible to raise the arms to the head. With our new model, No. 3414, shown on page 990, this difficulty has, by a most ingenious device, been entirely obviated. A small, square piece of the material is inserted beneath the arm like a gusset, which gives the necessary freedom.

Fig. 1 shows half section of the outside of waist and small upper sleeve portions of pattern. The only seam in the waist is under the arm, and you will notice that at one point a small gusset has been inserted—the seam having been slashed across for the purpose. This causes the edges of the goods to separate when the arm is raised and gives the sleeve more play at that time, and does not show at all when the arm is lowered.

Fig. 2 shows the back section of this pattern, and Fig. 3 the slash for gusset.

Fig. 4 illustrates the way the edges of the seam separate when the arm is raised. A moment's study of these models will convince you of the utility of the gusset. The pattern described here has not many seams and does not require a great deal of fitting, so it is not very difficult to make. It has a real style about it too, and is desirable in many ways. The sleeves are the most elaborate part of the work; they are cut in four pieces—but if the directions are read and followed, and the symbols on the pattern are marked on the material as it is cut, they will go together easily enough. Do not cut slashes for gusset until after under-arm seam has been stitched up, and be very careful not to cut it too long or you will not be able to cover it with the gusset. The latter is turned under at symbols indicating seam allowance and basted evenly over edges of slashes. Place one corner of gusset over end of slash on front form of waist, and the diagonally opposite corner over end of slash on back form. The two free corners are then basted to cut edge of seam, and the gusset hemmed to position and pressed flat. If care be thus taken in its application, the gusset shows scarcely at all even when the arm is raised; and just think of the comfort of taking off or putting on one's hat without feeling that one is straining one's waist out of shape.

It will be found much easier when making this waist, or

in fact any other, to finish each part, as one comes to it, as much as possible before connecting it with the other parts. For instance, unless you think you are going to have alterations to make, finish the body of the waist as in Fig. 1 before you apply the yoke. You will find your pattern marked with large circles, indicating where the two rows of shirring are to be placed. After these are in position the garment is turned to the wrong side, and an inch wide stay belt of tape, or whatever is preferred, is applied over the shirrings and stitched to position. Two rows of shirring are placed around portions of top of waist, as symbols indicate, preparatory to placing yoke. Then come the hooks and eyes. It will be found a great help to have these in position when the yoke comes to be placed. If they are to be applied in the manner described here, baste a piece of lining a quarter inch narrower than your hem—notches at upper and lower edge of waist tell how wide it should be—to within a quarter inch of the edge of the back opening. Now crease hem as symbols indicate, and sew hooks, by rings and bills, so that the latter set back one-quarter inch from creased edge of opening; then turn in free edge and hem to position. If the feather stitching is to be used as a finish, as suggested here, it may be done before the hem is stitched to position, or afterward, as preferred. It is somewhat easier to do and makes a neater finish on the wrong side if done before. In the latter case a basting is run along the inside edge of the hem and the feather stitching must not go beyond it. The crease at the edge of the hem guides the outer row. It makes a pretty finish, is quickly done, and the hem does not have to be basted in as carefully as though every stitch were going to show. If pretty little

buttons are used, they of course come in between the two rows of feather stitching, when the waist is closed, and the effect is really very good. I have shown the seam in this model pinked instead of bound or overcast. It is simply a suggestion for a neat finish, if your material is firm enough. If the goods are soft or sleazy, another finish must be adopted.

The yoke, you will notice, is finished at the neck without any collar. This, it would appear, is one of the very latest styles for summer wear. Some of the handsest imported gowns are made collarless, and a cool and sensible hot weather style it is. Of course, one has to become accustomed to it. Just at first it will seem as though it were most unbecoming, but this is not often the case.

The models displayed here are all made of champagne-colored silk, and the black and white of the piping, with this



Fig. 1.—Half of outside of waist, No. 3414, showing gusset felled to position under the arm, and with waistline and neck portion shirred ready for application of stay belt and yoke



Fig. 2.—Half section showing wrong side of waist and gusset and illustrating method of applying hooks and eyes

color, form a very pleasing contrast. Many people will not use this double piping as a trimming, because they think it makes such a lot of work; but it does not, really, if you go about it systematically. In the first place, it is most important that the piping be cut from a direct bias. Otherwise it is not pliable. If, by chance, anyone does not know how to cut a direct bias, she can easily ascertain by taking a piece of goods, cutting a perfect square, and folding the lower left corner up over the upper right corner, with all edges even. The long side between the lower right and the upper left corner will be a direct bias. Pippings are not pretty when made too broad. Not more than an eighth of an inch of each color should show; less, if anything. In this case the black is of course cut wider than the white; an inch and a quarter for the former and an inch for the latter is a very good width to cut them. Try to cut the goods as evenly as possible, as the piping must look all the same width when finished. Fold strips and baste double, so they are but half the width they were when cut. Then baste the white against the black with the top or folded edge of the former about an eighth of an inch or less below the latter. Baste with white fold next to material around neck and outer edges of outside of yoke, with cut edges even. The top of the piping is turned inward. Now turn piping away from yoke, so that white line shows, and stitch one-eighth inch from edge of yoke to simulate third piping. Study symbols on front of yoke and crease and stitch as they indicate, thus forming two forward-turning tucks. Sew yoke to waist as the notches indicate.

In Fig 5 I have finished back of yoke with feather stitching, as I did back of waist, but this is only done if they are to be made of the same material. If the yoke is made of lace the feather stitching is discontinued at the top of the waist. The piping may be run down the edges of tucks on yoke, girdle and sleevebands, if desired, as well as along outer edges of the same; but, generally speaking, the tucks are prettier left plain, as in Fig. 5.

Fig. 6 is the band that goes around upper part of sleeve above the puff. The covered brass rings are laced together with narrow satin or velvet ribbon, or a cord and tassel may be substituted if preferred. The front of the yoke and that of the girdle are also finished with the rings and ribbons. They are not applied to the yoke, because I wished to show the tucks in the center-front of the latter, both because it is an attractive and unusual idea and because tucks in an otherwise plain yoke might puzzle an inexperienced seamstress. The rings are applied to the yoke, two on either tuck, and laced together, as are those shown in Fig. 6. The rings used here are the ordinary brass ones used so frequently in fancy work. They may be procured at almost any department store for a few cents a dozen. If desired, three rings may be used instead of two, as shown here, but they must, of course, be of a smaller size. They may be covered with a buttonhole stitch of heavy white silk, or a light-weight worsted—some consider these the smartest,

even on a silk dress—or with very narrow baby ribbon, twisted over and over. If the buttonhole stitch is to be used it may be done with an ordinary needle, or a crochet needle may be used and the ring covered with the regular crochet stitch; this is the easier and neater way, because the thread is continuous and does not have to be pieced or knotted. If just a sewing needle is used it is almost impossible to work with a thread sufficiently long to cover the entire ring unless it is a very small one. If the narrow ribbon is to be used the end is firmly fastened to the ring and the ribbon wound firmly around it (it is most important it be wound tight and close) just a little on the bias. Experience will soon tell you just how much to slant the ribbon so that the selvages will just overlap. If ribbon or velvet is to be used for the lacing, the effect is better if the ends are finished with four or five little loops made into a tiny rosette. If you wish, the bow that finishes the lacing may be made of a number of loops and ends, each one of the latter finished with a little rosette. The loops and ends that finish the girdle may be



Fig. 3.—Showing the way the waist is slashed for inserting gusset



Fig. 5.—Yoke edged with two different colored pippings, showing method of applying. Note how front of yoke is laid in two inverted pleats

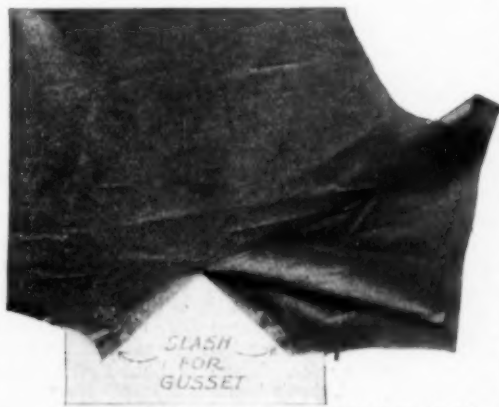


Fig. 4.—Showing the edges of the slash separated for gusset

made longer if preferred, but I think the shorter ones to match those on the sleeveband and yoke are prettier. The puff of the sleeve should have two shirrings run close together—less than one-eighth of an inch apart they should be.

The symbols, of course, tell just where they should be placed; the lower edge is then attached to the cuff and the top edge to the portion cut with the waist; then the seam is basted up. The trimming band, which in the meantime has been finished—with the exception of the rings and ribbons—even to the machine stitching and pressing, is now applied. Again the symbols must be consulted and the band placed on the sleeve as they direct. Sew it to position through the machine stitching, with a small stitch on the right side and a longer one on the wrong; to make it firm, take a back stitch now and again. There is no special strain on this band and this will hold it firm enough. The rings are now sewed to position and the ribbons laced in. The cuff of this sleeve is a very good shape, it has such a nice, curved scallop over the back of the hand, but the sleeve is marked for a shorter length; in fact, the cuff portion is omitted entirely and the puff is shortened and finished with a straight band. This also is a pretty finish, and is very much cooler for a summer dress. The girdle is also finished with rings and ribbons and is placed on the waist exactly as symbols direct.

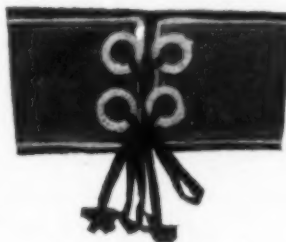


Fig. 6.—Pretty way of finishing sleeveband

It will be seen by these directions that the whole waist is rather simple and not at all difficult to make if care is taken, but it is just the sort of simplicity that means style.



The Interference of Buzz

By FANNIE MEDBURY PENDLETON



T ALL happened because Billy was not naturally disposed to like cats—and Althea was.

They had been engaged for a month before Althea discovered this regrettable trait of his, and it was a great shock to her, for she was devoted to members of the feline race—especially Buzz.

Billy's views on the subject had been discovered when they came to discussing the various details of their future home, and he had rashly suggested that Buzz would be happier in her mother's care. Althea looked upon him with the eye of cold suspicion; then she inquired very gently—so gently that a wiser antagonist would have taken warning and proceeded with at least some degree of wariness—if he did not love cats—Buzz in particular. Thereupon Billy immediately rushed upon destruction and freed his mind. When he had finished, his position on the subject was clearly defined.

Althea might have grown very argumentative, or have burst into tears, or have done any one of the many feminine things that would naturally be expected of her at such a crisis. But she did none of these things. She sat silently twirling the engagement ring upon her finger and gazing before her with a vacant stare.

The outcome was uncertain, but just at this crucial moment the bone of contention entered in the person of Buzz, himself.

He came straight to his beloved mistress, as was his wont, and, jumping into her lap, stretched out his tiger-skin-covered bulk with loud purrs of content.

Althea looked down at him and her lip quivered; then she stopped twirling the ring. Her face was white. Billy, turning just then, caught the expression upon it, and his heart sank within him. He opened his mouth to speak, but it was too late. He was weighed in the balance against Buzz—and found wanting. The words stuck in his dry throat. It was the stillest silence that Billy had ever known.

Althea set her lips in a straight line, slowly drew off the ring and held it out to him.

"Althea!" That cry might have penetrated to the heart of a granite sphinx, but it had small effect upon Althea. The hand that held the ring trembled a little, but her voice was steady as she said:

"A man who will not give a home to a pet of mine, just because he is too selfish to be fond of cats, is not the man for me to marry."

Her tone carried a note of finality. Billy lost his head. "And you choose between me and a cat?" The words came so scornfully that they whipped the color into Althea's face.

She lifted the great, purring cat to her shoulder and pressed her flushed cheek against his soft fur; then she spoke with studied deliberation.

"It is fortunate that I have found out in time." She looked him straight in the eyes. "I—choose—Buzz," she said distinctly.

Now Billy began to realize that the matter was going rather too far. He dropped his tone of anger to a humbler cadence and even pleaded with her, but Althea was obdurate. It was very evident that he had wounded her past



"A man who will not give a home to a pet of mine just because he is too selfish to be fond of cats, is not a man for me to marry," she said

forgiveness. When at last he stumbled out into the street and sought his home next door, it was with a dazed, bewildered feeling that a feather had alighted suddenly upon his heart and turned to lead.

As for Althea—when the door closed behind his dejected figure, she buried her face in Buzz's fur and sobbed out her grief and disgust and disappointment.

The morning mail brought a letter from Billy, the contrite—a pleading, meek and sorrowful letter—but Althea's heart was hard. In vain he pleaded that he would henceforth be the enthusiastic and faithful guardian of Buzz, but Althea refused to notice the communication.

Days passed, and one evening as Billy was composing himself to sleep, there was a sudden rattle at his window, which was over the front porch, followed by

a particularly loud meow of distress.

Billy sat up and listened. He realized that his slumbers had been somewhat broken since the trouble with Althea, for he had lain awake, vowing to cherish forever and a day all cats whom the lady of his heart might adore, if only she would take him back into her good graces and allow her smile of approval to shine again in his direction. But he secretly hated the cause of the trouble for all that. Now, as he heard the meow, shrill with misery, it came to him that perhaps the unfortunate episode and the consequent hard-heartedness of Althea had partially unhinged his reason. Was he to be haunted forever by endless reincarnations of Buzz, the interloper? Again he listened.

"Meow!" There was not the slightest shred of doubt that the sound called for investigation on his part. So, slowly and with evident reluctance he got out of bed and went over to the window.

The houses were close together, so that the roof beneath almost reached the side of the one next to it. He looked across. The dim light that usually burned in the hall of Althea's home was out. Then there was a soft footfall on the porch roof, and Buzz, the cause in Billy's eyes of all the trouble, flattened his huge form against the glass. How had he come there? Not from the next house, for all the windows on that side were plainly closed; he must have climbed up from below. Billy gazed at him in undisguised disgust.

It was a cold night, the porch roof and window-sill were covered with ice, and the winter wind cut keenly. Buzz, the pampered, realized all these unfavorable conditions and resented their existence with a long-drawn and most plaintive meow.

Billy exulted basely at the discomfiture of his enemy; nevertheless it was borne in upon him that something must be done. It was too late to return Buzz, even if such a course was advisable, and Billy's first impulse was to slip back to bed, leaving Buzz out in the cold.

At that moment, Buzz, who may have been gifted with telepathic powers, set up a howl so shrill, so unearthly and so heart-rending that shivers of horror chased themselves up and down Billy's spine. The prospect of being kept awake all night by such musical feats did not appeal very strongly to his mind. So he grudgingly opened the window

(Continued on page 1035)

Angel's Prayer.

.Meditation.

By M. GREENWALD.

Composer of } Stilling the Storm,
Soul's Awakening, etc.

Andante.

The musical score for "Angel's Prayer" is written for piano. It begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Andante." and the initial dynamics are "p" (piano). The score features various musical notations including chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. Dynamic markings include "p", "mf" (mezzo-forte), "rit." (ritardando), and "a tempo". The piece concludes with a final cadence.

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The Quest

By Frank H. Sweet



IT WAS a cheap lodging house, where as many as two or three families sometimes occupied one room or cellar, and perhaps took in boarders. Newly-arrived emigrants from Italy

who could not speak English, or who had little money, often came here, and, if economical or shiftless, very likely remained. The more ambitious and energetic soon went in search of better quarters.

Pietro was the name given by one of these new arrivals, and though the clothing he wore was evidently coarser than what he was accustomed to, yet it was so much better than his surroundings that the other lodgers looked at him askance. The morning after he came the proprietor went to him.

"What is your business?" he asked abruptly.

Pietro did not even look toward him. They were standing by the door, and the eager, restless eyes were scanning the people in the street.

"I paid you my lodging last night for a week," was the cold answer.

"Yes, I know-a," with less aggressiveness in the voice, "but I help my countrymen to make start. If you hand-organ man, I have hand-organ to rent; if you grind knife or sell fruit or work-a by day, I have grindstone and push cart, and I know where hire you out. I help my countrymen."

"Thank you, but I do not need your assistance."

The proprietor frowned angrily, his small black eyes studying his lodger with open suspicion. Pietro's fingers were long and white, and there were no unwashed accumulations upon his neck and face and behind the ears, as was the case with all the other lodgers; and then he talked pure American, better than he himself, who had been in the country ten years.

"Got a more money to pay?" he demanded.

"We will see at the end of the week," was the absent reply.

Pietro's thoughts were so evidently preoccupied with the street that the proprietor turned away, his face darkening.

"Well," he snarled back, "you betta be careful. The police court be close by, and they watch sharp."

That evening a reporter was walking along the sidewalk, his eyes open for local color. Opposite the lodging house he suddenly paused. The low, yearning cry of a violin was floating out, falling now almost into silence, as though in despair, and then rising, rising, entreatingly, imperiously, sweeping all before it, until one's very soul demanded to be released to go in answer. It was not the work of an amateur, or of an ordinarily good player, but of a master, such as may be heard at rare intervals uptown, but never on Elizabeth Street. The reporter listened until the last note died away in a low sob, and then went into the lodging house. But the player was sitting at an open window in an upper room and would not be disturbed.

All through the night the sobbing wail and the imperious entreaty lingered in the reporter's brain, at his desk in the Park Row office, in his own lodging house, and finally entering into his dreams, and always as of something half remembered. And the next day, while gathering news at the clubs, in the emigrant office, at the police stations, the notes still floated tantalizingly in his thoughts. But it was not until he went to the grand opera in the evening that he remembered. It was a little Italian love song, and had been played in that very theater two winters before.

A few evenings later he was again on Elizabeth Street, and once more he heard the wailing sobs and imperious

entreaty, but this time several blocks lower down. The player was sitting on a box behind a bootblack's stand, his head bent low over the violin, but his eager, restless eyes studying the people that were passing or gathering about him. Again the reporter tried to interview him, and again he was repulsed.

After that, whenever he went to the Italian quarter in the evening, the violin was sure to be playing the same exquisite love song, but always at a different part of the street. And no matter how important his engagement or limited his time, the reporter paused to listen to the master hand, until the music died away in its last low sob.

One day he went to the manager of an opera.

"Look here," he said, "there's a fellow down on Elizabeth Street who can play better than any one in your employ. It may be worth your while to see him."

The next evening Pietro played on a corner where there was a great deal of passing. The two listened until the last low note had died away, and then sought him. On the manager's face was an expression of astonishment.

"Where do you play?" he demanded.

"In open windows, on the sidewalk, like this."

"But, great Scot! you cannot earn much?"

"I do not ask anything."

"Well, then," an eagerness coming into his voice which he did not attempt to conceal, "I will give you fifty dollars a week to come and play for me."

Pietro shook his head.

"I left a thousand liras—two hundred dollars—to come here," he answered.

He rose from the box upon which he had been sitting, tucked his violin under his arm and was moving away, but the manager's hand was upon his shoulder.

"Wait a minute," he said earnestly, "I want to have a little talk. Come in here. And you also," to the reporter.

They were at the entrance of an upstairs restaurant, and after a moment's hesitation Pietro allowed himself
(Con. p. 1045)



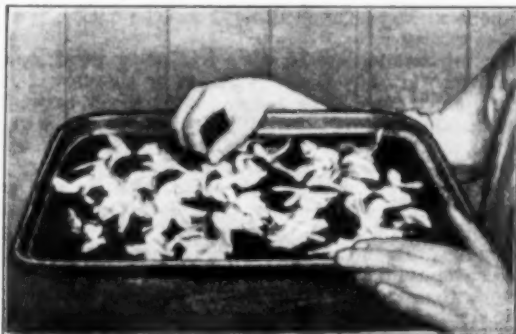
The player was sitting on a box behind a bootblack's stand, his head bent low over the violin



Making Your Own Perfumery

It is not very difficult to make delicious perfumery from common garden flowers if one only knows exactly how to proceed. Any flower that is strongly scented can be used for this purpose. Roses, violets, tuberoses and lavender always yield excellent results. A great deal depends also

Stand the jar on a warm, and if possible sunny, shelf. It is well to remember at this stage that the more sun that is allowed to fall on the contents of the jar the better will be the final result, as it is really only under the influence of the solar rays that the flowers will yield up the best of their perfume.



Spread the petals to dry on a tray

upon the time of day at which the flowers are gathered. They should be picked early in the morning when they are fully matured, just after the dew has dried off them. Separate the blossoms from the stalks and leaves and then pick the blossom itself to pieces and spread it on a tray to dry. Leave them there only about fifteen minutes.

Now procure a small preserve jar or an old marmalade jar—any small jar with a wide mouth will do. Get some sheet wadding and cut about ten or twelve round pieces to fit the jar. These must first be saturated with oil, and it is very important to use a good quality of olive oil, or the perfume will be spoiled. Pour some of the oil into a flat pie dish and soak the wadding in this, stirring them carefully around with a fork until they are thoroughly saturated.

The next step in the operation is to sprinkle a thin layer of salt on the bottom of the jar. Cover this with a layer of petals, over which place a section of the oil-soaked cotton, then a little more salt, another layer of petals, more wadding and so on until the jar is full.

The jar of petals must now be left for ten days or a fortnight. At the end of this time unseal the vessel and drain the oil away through a piece of muslin tied across the mouth of the jar. Before attempting to do so, however, it is well to press the pieces of wadding tightly together with a spoon, so as to drive the oil from the material into the body of the jar. It will be found that the expressed oil is very highly perfumed, according to the kind of flower which has been used. As soon as possible the essence should be stored away in well-stopped bottles, where it may be kept for any length of time.



Sprinkle a little salt over the petals in the jar

For general use it is desirable to dilute the perfume, and thus get it in such a condition that it might be used in a spray producer. To bring this about a quantity of pure alcohol must be secured. About one part of the fragrant oil should be added to three or four parts of the spirit, and the mixture should be put into rather a large bottle and well shaken up together. The operation will not be complete until the oil has been broken up into small particles, and in this way evenly distributed throughout the spirit. When the matter is completed, it is very necessary to keep the manufactured scent in bottles which are perfectly airtight.

(Continued on page 1034)



Drain the perfumed oil from the jar



Picking flowers for mama

Making the Garden Pay

By CHARLES CULVER JOHNSON

recover. Do not feel that you must adopt one of these expensive remedies. Out in my vegetable garden one summer my string beans were attacked by what seemed to be blight, but worked up from the juncture of the plant and the ground. I made up my mind worms of some sort were busy; went to my seedsman, and he recommended a solution I had to pay fifty cents for, and then, adulterating it largely, applied it. It certainly did help, but in the end my beans cost me considerable money.

Next year, although I had burned the old vines, plowed and fertilized, the same trouble appeared. Then I bought a plain slug-dust remedy that cost me twenty-five cents for all summer, and I have had no trouble since. That is one of the things we have to do to make our gardens pay—watch the little expenses. Never be like the man I know, who bought twice the number of tomato plants he needed because he expected half of them to die. "Why," I asked, "do you figure that way?" "Oh, I don't know," he answered, "They usually do die, and I thought I had better get ready for 'em to serve me the same way this year." I asked him why he did not give his plants more care, and not buy so many. "Oh, I haven't time to look after 'em," he answered.

This is quoted just to show how many persons who are on the list of the "don't pay gardeners" have none but themselves to blame. It is not fair to take such a course of action, and to say that a garden is a loss, when, if the truth were known, the garden is all right and the trouble is solely with the gardener.

Harking back to flowers, when you look your plants over note if there are any withered leaves or shoots. If there are, remove them. Take a tiny bit of moist earth, and, after you have removed the withered part, put a bit of this earth on the parent plant at the point of removal of the useless part. This prevents any possible "bleeding," and while the necessity does not always exist, it is well to be cautious. When the blossoms come, do not let any fading ones remain on the plant. By removing them you will pave the way for other blooms that will be larger, if anything, and more charming in their health and vigor.

Guide the vines. Nature always does the best she can, and if she had planted the vines, it would not be necessary to do anything for them. Inasmuch as the planting was done by you, it is your duty to see that the little tendrils which curl and reach in every direction have something to catch hold of. You have seen baby fingers reach toward you, I hope, in a groping way, impelled by a desire to cling to something they liked that was strong. These tendrils are the baby fingers of the vines, and their appeal should not be overlooked. So much results from vine training that I sometimes wonder where people's eyes are that they let their

(Continued on page 1033)

IT IS all nonsense to say that the garden is a luxury, whether flowers or vegetables are meant. Anything attempted is a luxury if we permit it to cost more than is necessary. But we have no right to class anything as a luxury that becomes so purely through impatience and carelessness. I have had my say about folks who make garden with the idea that all that is necessary is just to let things grow, but it is a pretty good time to call attention to this error once more, and to emphasize the truth that flowers or vegetables alike need attention. Plants are like babies. Give them frequent baths and proper attention in various ways and they will repay by being strong and healthy. Neglect these things, and the result is not pleasant.

So let us figure a little, as some of our friends have a way of saying. You pay a given price for seeds or plants. If you bought granulated sugar, you never would store it in a damp place, because you would know better. If you have exercised the same sense about seed, you have not placed it in the ground under conditions that are against its sprouting. Nor have you let the plants lack attention, I hope. So little is required to satisfy, and it means so much to the plants.

First of all, with the flowers. Every day that it does not rain go to the flower beds and look for weeds. If there are no weeds, look the plants over carefully. If you do not know what kind of insects attack roses, for instance, learn what they are like, taking this as a fair principle: No rose requires the presence of any insect of any description to aid its health or to help it grow. To recommend any particular remedy is unnecessary, because there are so many good ones, and I have found that what seems to work well in some localities has a poor effect in others. Soapy water is declared by some persons to be a fine remedy for the foes of the rose bush, and others who are quite as well informed, say it is what we call a "sometimes" remedy. My own way of doing used to be, where I did not know what to do, to find some persons in my neighborhood who had success with the plants I was caring for, and then ask them what they used.

This was very satisfactory, because I did not have to experiment, and I learned so much, always. Of course I received a lot of advice I did not care about, but I learned enough to make my effort pay.

If you see anything preying on a plant, lose no time about attacking it. Delay is never more dangerous than in such a case as this. Besides, if you leave the matter to rest for a few days the enemy is likely to demoralize the plant so that it never will



Your garden will pay if you give it the necessary attention

A Belated Restitution

By J. A. TIFFANY

TWO thousand six hundred dollars," Mr. Crosby announced, dolefully. "That's the amount Wilkins has stolen from me, sir. I shall never get over the loss."

"It is a large sum," I conceded; "but I should hardly think it sufficiently large to cripple a man of your resources."

"You don't know, Mr. Harkness; you don't know," the unhappy merchant protested. "Because I am charitable, good to the poor and liberal to my employees, people think I am rich. But I am a poor man, sir—comparatively poor. And it hurts me most to think that it is Jonathan Wilkins who has done this thing. You know, Mr. Harkness, that I have been like a father to that young man."

I knew that Wilkins had been working for Crosby for a number of years—latterly in the capacity of cashier—and I had heard it said that like the rest of Crosby's people he was trying to eke out an existence from week to week on the beggarly salary he received. But I did not think it would help the young man's case in any way to raise that point, so I allowed the old man's words to pass with a slight inclination of the head.

"I don't know what I am going to do, Mr. Harkness," Crosby repeated. "What was it that you proposed just now, sir?"

"I didn't propose anything," was my reply. "Wilkins' mother asked me to see you, and to say all I could in his behalf."

"Are his people ready to make good the amount?" Crosby demanded.

"That, as you must know, is impossible," I replied. "They have no friends, either, who are in a position to lend them financial aid at such a time."

"How about yourself, sir?" was Crosby's next question.

"I! Why, my dear sir, my acquaintance with them is of the slightest. Even if I had the means, I should not feel justified in taking such an amount of money from my family to help a comparative stranger out of a difficulty."

"But it was you, sir, who persuaded me to give Wilkins a position in the first place."

"I called to see you at the request of Mrs. Wilkins. And it ought not to have needed any urging to induce you to find the boy a place, considering that his father had been your partner for years before his death."

"Yes, but knowing the circumstances in which my late partner left his wife and son, after having enjoyed so many years of prosperity, I should not have taken Jonathan into the office had it not been for your earnest entreaties, sir."



"Go on with your work, Griggs. Don't be wasting the time I pay you for by talking to this man."

that," I answered, taking my hat, as I rose: "People say that if you had paid Wilkins decently, he wouldn't have been compelled to steal from you."

"It's a lie!" Crosby shrieked, springing from his seat and banging the desk with his fist. "I'll bet I paid him more than you earn."

"Well, we won't argue about that," I replied, laughing, as I moved toward the door.

"Get out of my office, and never come near the place again!" Crosby screamed, growing almost purple in the face.

I put out my hand toward the door-knob; but at that instant Geoffrey Griggs, Crosby's bookkeeper, who had been present, seemingly unobservant and uninterested throughout the interview, slid from his stool and laying a skinny, shaky hand on my arm, said:

"I want to ask you something, Mr. Harkness."

"Well?" I answered, smiling encouragingly at the poor, weakened old fellow, who glanced from time to time at Crosby with a singular mixture of fear and reckless bravado.

"You are a lawyer," Griggs continued, "and you can tell me: Can a man steal a thing that belongs to him, supposing he doesn't know that it does belong to him?"

"What's that—what's that?" Crosby demanded, his face turning red again. "Go on with your work, Griggs. Don't be wasting the time I pay you for by talking with this man. If you need professional advice, go and consult a reputable lawyer."

Old Griggs winced at Crosby's words; but he stood his ground. With one hand resting on the door-knob and the other on his hip, he repeated the question:

(Continued on page 1056)

"Like father, like son." You know the old saying, sir. I really feel Mr. Harkness, that you are morally responsible for my loss; and I think you ought to make good at least half of it."

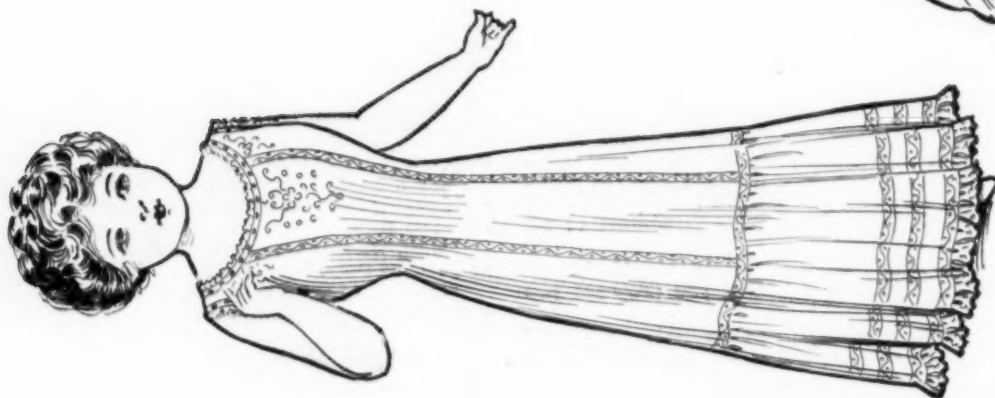
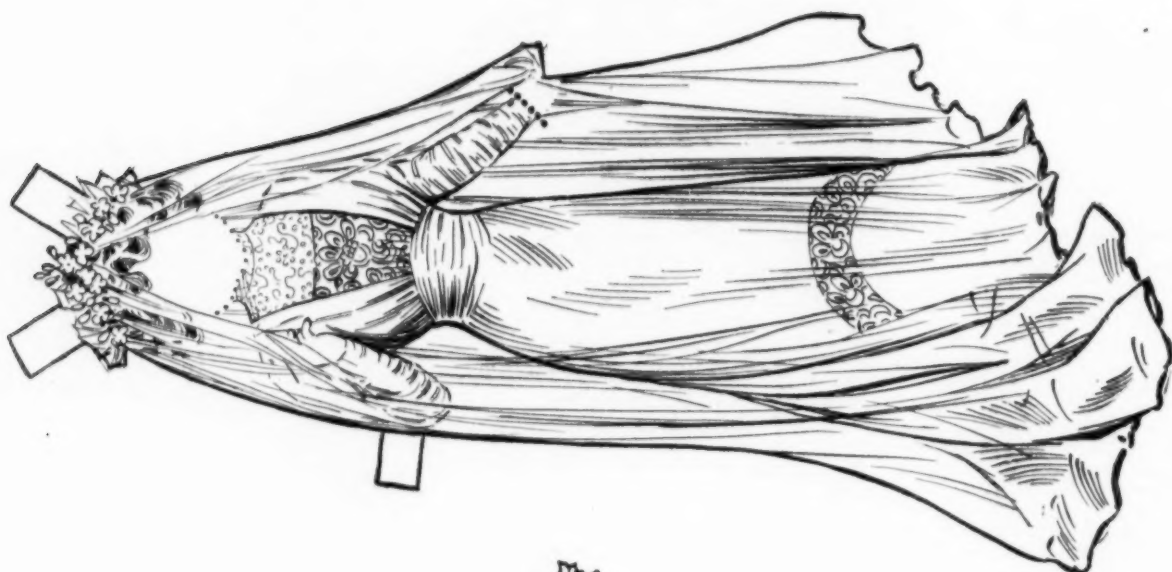
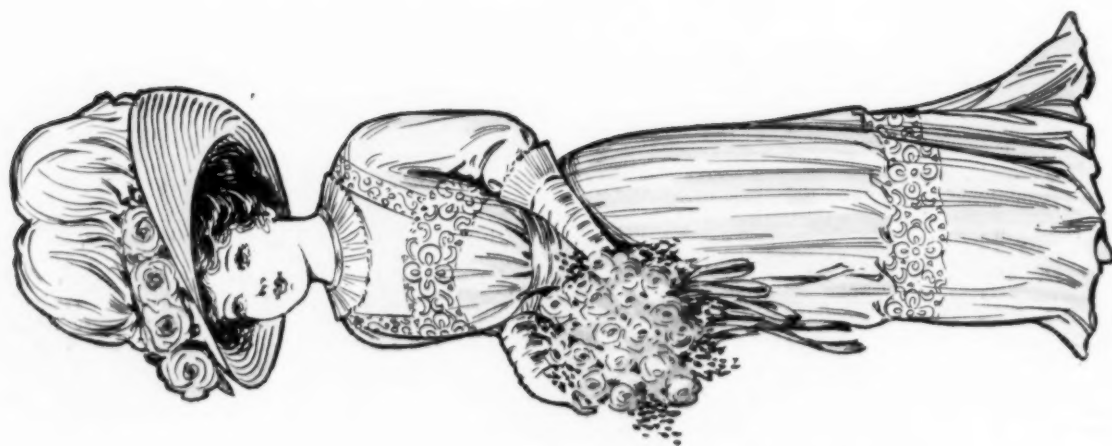
"My dear sir, such a suggestion is ridiculous," I protested. "And, aside from the ethics of the matter, it is utterly out of the question, as I haven't the money. This town is too full of lawyers for many of us to be making more than a bare living."

"Then, you absolutely decline to make good any part of the money that has been stolen from me by the young man whom I took into my office eight years ago solely on your recommendation?"

"That is a correct statement of my position," I replied.

"There's no use talking further, then," old Crosby snapped. "I'll push the case to the limit. He'll get ten years."

"Hardly so long as



The Bride and Bridesmaid Paper Dolls

HERE are two new paper dolls to add to your collection—a beautiful June bride and one of her bridesmaids, the maid of honor. The bride should be very carefully cut out with a sharp-pointed scissors, and mounted on cardboard. And the bridesmaid or maid of honor should be cut out in the same way. Be very careful not to cut off any of the

flowers on her bouquet. Then the wedding gown can be cut out, cutting across the dotted line at the wrist to insert the right hand of the doll, and cutting the paper away where her face is to be inserted, beneath the veil and bridal wreath of orange blossoms. Put the bridal gown on the doll and she will be dressed ready for the most fashionable wedding.

Amusing Little Children on Rainy Days .

A big box of sand is a source of great joy to small children when a slight ailment or bad weather confines them to the house all day, and this is not impossible to manage in a playroom or nursery if a large dust sheet is spread on the floor when the operations commence. The box should be on

wheels, as sand is very heavy, and it should be rolled out of sight when not in use. Tiny spades and pails, also some pebbles and shells, are required to make this famous "play" complete, and should any sand be spilt on the unprotected parts of the room it is easily swept up.

Children's Page

THE PARTY IN THE POND

By Fannie Medbury Pendleton



Mrs. Tommy Turtle had made up her mind at last. She would wait no longer. She would give a party. Whom should she invite? That was the question. She sat and she sat upon a big lily leaf and she darted her speckled head in all directions to see who lived near by.

There was her cousin, Mrs. Teddy Turtle, and Mrs. Charlie Crab, Mrs. Willie Waterspider and Miss Sarah Shiner. Then there were Mrs. Francis Frog and the Frog girls, to say nothing of Miss Lizzie Lizard, whom Mrs. Tommy Turtle declared that it would never do to leave out.

So Mrs. Tommy Turtle wrote her invitations upon white waterlily petals and sent them by Mr. Minnow, who darted here and there and delivered them in a jiffy.

When the day of the party arrived, it was raining quite hard, but that did not matter to the Pond People. Miss Sarah Shiner had gone to spend the summer at a distant watering place, and so of course she could not be present; but the rest came in their best bib and tucker. Mrs. Teddy Turtle was a little snappy, but everyone was used to her. Mrs. Willie Waterspider wore an injured expression because Miss Lizzie Lizard had stepped upon one of her many toes. Lizzie, herself, was perfectly gorgeous in a scarlet gown with a train. Red was very becoming to her. Everyone said she looked lovely against the lily leaves.

Mrs. Francis Frog wore green, and so did the Frog girls. They always wore green—it was their favorite color.

Everyone was sorry that Miss Sarah Shiner was away from home, but then, as Mrs. Tommy Turtle said, she did not like to stay long in one place.

Mrs. Clam had not been heard from, but her house was closed, and perhaps she had not received her invitation.

When the guests had all arrived, Mrs. Tommy Turtle led the way downstairs to the dining-room.

Mrs. Tommy Turtle had set before them the choicest flies and worms and bugs, and they ate heartily. To be sure, Mrs. Teddy Turtle, who was somewhat near-sighted, bit off one of Mrs. Willie Waterspider's legs by mistake; but everyone, except Mrs. Willie Waterspider, herself, said that accidents will happen, and anyway, she had plenty of feet left.

Several times during the meal a choice variety of bug would sail by overhead, and one of the guests would rise gracefully and catch him.

They were about to rise from the table when a most delicious worm wriggled downward right under their very noses. They looked at it for a moment, then each and every one of them forgot her manners and jumped upon the table.

Mrs. Teddy Turtle was first. She opened her mouth and tried to swallow it all.

"Pig, pig!" cried the Frog girls in a chorus.

Mrs. Teddy Turtle swallowed and she swallowed, but she couldn't seem to swallow all of that worm. Then she began to rise rapidly over their heads. It was plain that something dreadful had happened.

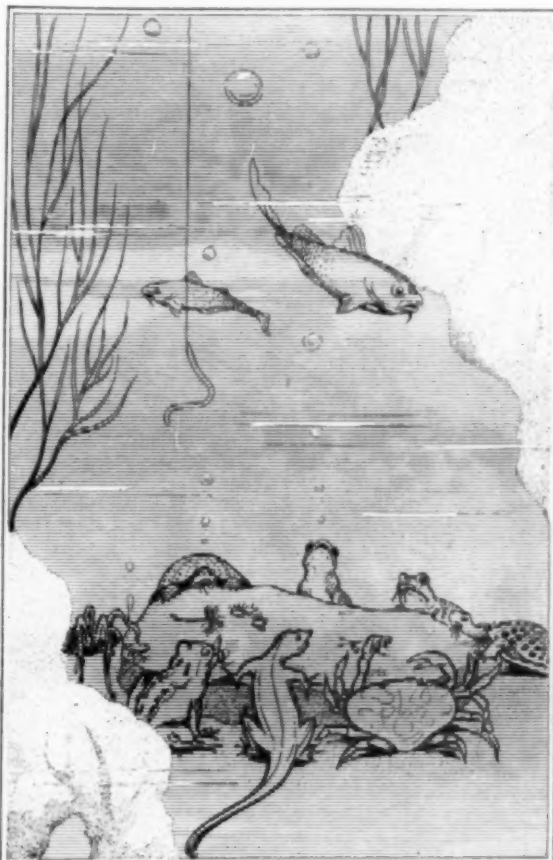
"A hook," cried Mrs. Crab, "a hook and line!"

Mrs. Teddy Turtle flopped and she flopped, but for all that she sailed right up to the surface of the pond and out of sight.

For a moment no one said a single word. Then Mrs. Tommy Turtle and Mrs. Charlie Crab, Miss Lizzie Lizard, Mrs. Frog and the Frog girls took out their pocket handkerchiefs and wept into them.

The only one who did not weep was Mrs. Willie Waterspider.

Then they went home, Mrs. Willie Waterspider walking as best she could upon seven legs.



They were about to rise from the table when the most delicious worm wriggled downward right under their noses

THE LAST COOKY

By Rebecca Deming Moore

GRANDMA promised me two cookies

When I put my toys away.

Oh, such crisp and round sweet cookies,

Martha makes most every day.

Do you know that latest cooky

Didn't taste the least bit good?

Made my conscience feel all funny—

Guess my grandma knew it would.

So I ran and chose two big ones,

But they went so drefful quick

That I thought that one more wee one

Surely wouldn't make me sick.

Fancy Work Department

Two lovely little baby caps are shown on this page this month. No. 948 is a sweet little confection of linen lawn worked in a most effective eyelet work pattern and having daintily scalloped edges. Nos. 946 and 947 are sure to delight the heart of any mother who likes to see her little darling well dressed. This effective cap of English lace braid and collar to match can be worn with either the plainest or most elaborate coat and the child will always look handsomely and becomingly dressed. It can be rather quickly made by anyone who understands lace work, as the stitches used are easy to do.

Just beneath this pretty cap and collar set for baby is one of the stylish Dutch collars for a lady or miss. These collars are to be more worn than ever this year and are used to finish the necks of shirt waists, summer frocks, linen suits or summer coats.

Four beautiful articles for house decoration



No. 948—Babies' Cap, made of imported Irish linen. Cut in 2 sizes, 6 months (suitable for all infants up to that age) and 2 years (suitable for all children up to that age). Price, including stamped linen lawn for strings, 30 cents, or will be given free for 1 yearly subscription for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 10 cents additional. We pay postage.

are shown on the opposite page. The bureau set (949 and 950) consists of a linen scarf, eighteen by fifty inches, beautifully embroidered in eyelet work. There is also a pincushion to match worked in the same design. This is six by twelve inches.

No. 953 is a very novel and beautiful centerpiece, twenty-two by twenty-two inches, suitable for a parlor stand or the center of the dining-room table. It has an artistic lace center, drawn-work effects and scalloped edges. Another novel and effective centerpiece is shown in No. 952. This is in what is called Roman cut-work embroidery and is most effective used over a polished table.

You may obtain any and all of these lovely fancy work designs, and materials for making same, absolutely free as premiums for getting subscribers for McCall's Magazine. The small price of fifty cents a year makes this very easy.

Send for illustrated price list of fancy work patterns and materials. It is sent free on request.

MATERIAL FOR WORKING.—We will furnish D. M. C. cotton for two and one-half cents per skein

No. 946—Babies' Lace Cap, made with fine English lace braid, cut in 2 sizes, 6 months and 2 years. Pattern stamped on cambric, price, 20 cents. Stamped pattern and material complete for making, price, 75 cents, or will be given free for 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

No. 947—Babies' Lace Collar, to match cap No. 946. Pattern stamped on cambric, price, 20 cents. Pattern and material complete for working, price, 75 cents, or given free for 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

BE sure to send for our "Guide to Lace Making." You will find it simply invaluable. It tells how to make all the fancy work that is shown in McCall's Magazine and explains all about the different stitches—the exact and easiest way of working them. It contains illustrations showing the details of each stitch—Duchesse, Honiton, Renaissance, Flemish, Arabian, etc. This very valuable little book may be purchased by you for the insignificant sum of ten cents, and will be appreciated by all who love lace making.

No. 951—Ladies' Dutch Collar and Embroidered Jabots to finish the neck of shirt waist, summer frock or coat. Collar and jabots stamped on fine quality imported Irish linen, price 30 cents, or given free for 1 yearly subscription for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 10 cents additional. We pay postage.



No. 951



Grandma
Large package—Also 5c size
A pure borax powdered soap—thousands are using it who wouldn't have a washing powder in the house.

Grandma is the greatest discovery made in years in a soap product. It is being imitated everywhere—but no imitation can equal Grandma.

The trouble with washing powders is the fact that they are too strong.

If your clothing fades and rots quickly, look to your soap.

Grandma washes clothes but doesn't eat them up. It washes colors but doesn't fade them. Best of all, it does not burn or injure your hands.

Get a package at your grocer's today. Follow directions on the sides. Look for our message to you on the back.

Makers of Export Borax Soap, the borax bar soap.
THE GLOBE SOAP COMPANY
Cincinnati, O.



The nicer your towels, lunch cloths, sheets, et cetera, the more important that you allow nothing but Grandma to be used.

or twenty-five cents per dozen. Luster cotton, in any shade for heavy embroidery, furnished for four cents per skein or forty-five cents per dozen.

A SIXTEEN-PAGE instruction book of embroidery stitches is included free with all embroidered fancy work shown on these pages.

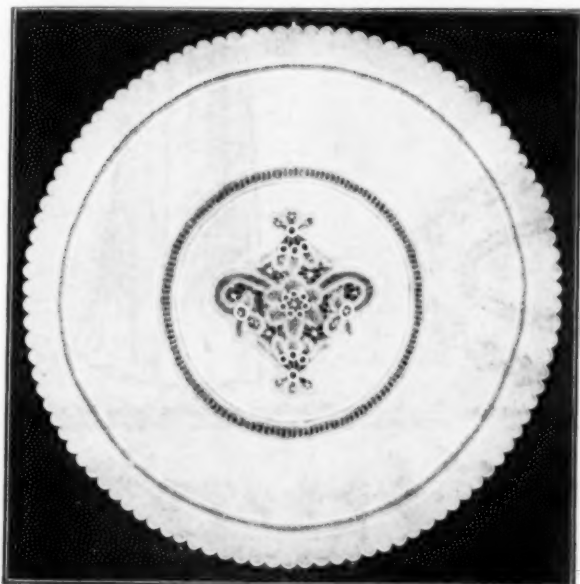
SOME of the prettiest centerpieces—they may be round or square—show solid and eyelet embroidery with effective deeply scalloped edges. Others have hemstitched borders. These are very neat in design and easy to work when stamped patterns carrying out this design are employed.

Drawn-work and eyelet embroidery make very effective combinations in doilies.



No. 949—Embroidered Linen Bureau Scarf, size 18x50 inches. Pattern stamped on fine quality imported Irish linen, price, 55 cents, or given free for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

No. 950—Pincushion to match bureau scarf, size 6x12 inches. Pattern stamped on same quality linen as scarf, price, 20 cents, or will be given free for 1 yearly subscription for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 5 cents additional. We pay postage.



No. 952—Round Centerpiece for parlor or dining-room table, size 22x22 inches. Pattern stamped on fine quality imported Irish linen, price, 30 cents, or given free for 1 yearly subscription for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 10 cents additional. Stamped linen, D. M. C. cotton thread, Renaissance lace braid, etc., for working centerpiece, price 90 cents, or given free for 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

Some shirt-waist patterns of cut-work embroidery are also very pleasing. Many women will work on them during the summer for fall and winter purpose.

Many handsome new tablecloths show linen embroidery in wreath effects around the edge and broad Cluny lace borders. Handsome real lace and embroidered tablecovers seem to be quite the rage, both abroad and in America, and while these are extremely high-priced, it is possible to embroider them at home at much less expense.

Perforated Patterns

Women desiring to do their own stamping may buy perforated patterns for No. 948, 949, 950 or 951.

A perforated pattern for Bureau Scarf No. 949 sent prepaid for 20 cents. A perforated pattern for either No. 948, 950 or 951 sent prepaid for only 15 cents. Stamping paste and directions are included with each perforated pattern. A perforated pattern is very useful.



No. 952—Centerpiece of Roman Cut-Work Embroidery, size 22x22 inches. Pattern stamped on Irish linen, price 35 cents, or given free for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

Are You Doing Without the "NATIONAL"?

Miss A. B. Canfield writes from Minnesota:

"I do not see what we would do without the 'NATIONAL'." Having become accustomed to the 'NATIONAL's' better styles and lower prices, it would be difficult to go back to the old ways of shopping.

Yet, are *You*, Madam, doing without the 'NATIONAL'? Are you buying to the best advantage? Are you securing the best styles at the lowest prices? There are the same advantages for you at the 'NATIONAL' that Miss Canfield and thousands of other women have found. You need but write for your free copy of the 'NATIONAL's' Summer Style Book to learn the profit and pleasure there is for you.



Here are a few of the opportunities illustrated and described in the Summer Style Book we want to send you free—if you will write for it today:

Summer Apparel at "NATIONAL" Prices

Waists, 98c. to \$7.98	Misses' Dresses, \$2.98 to \$12.98
Skirts, \$1.49 to \$14.98	Hats, \$1.98 to \$14.98
Dresses, \$3.98 to \$29.98	Hosiery, 13c. to \$2.49
Tub Suits, \$4.98 to \$16.98	

Also a wonderful assortment of Petticoats, Underwear, Veils, Flumes, Neckwear, Boys' Clothing, etc.

"NATIONAL" Made to Measure Tailored Suits \$10 to \$40

Each suit is cut and made to measure from your own choice of over 400 materials, and like every "NATIONAL" Garment, it is shipped you entirely at our risk according to

The "NATIONAL" Policy.

The "NATIONAL" prepays expressage and postage to all parts of the world.

Every "NATIONAL" Garment has the "NATIONAL" Guarantee Tag—our signed guarantee—attached. This tag says that you may return, at our expense, any "NATIONAL" Garment not satisfactory to you and we will refund your money.

With your Style Book we will send you samples of materials for "NATIONAL" Made-to-Measure Suits, but please state the colors you prefer.

National Cloak & Suit Co.
206 West 24th Street, New York City
Largest Ladies' Outfitting Establishment in the World
Mail Orders Only No Agents or Branches

Zu Zu

GINGER SNAPS

Oh,
You!
Why
Don't
You
Say

Zu Zu
to the
Groceryman—

And get the most
delicious ginger
snap that ever
pleased the taste
or made the ap-
petite merry.
Always fresh, al-
ways crisp; the
one ginger snap
that is always
perfect.

5¢

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BISCUIT
COMPANY

McCall Self-Transferable or Perforated Patterns

The Simplest Made—Could Not
Be More Simple—All Transfer
Patterns 10c Each—Perforated
Patterns, same designs, 15 cents
each. See below.



No. 66—Braiding Designs for skirts, coats,
etc. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 109—Embroidery Design for front of corset cover.
Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 160—Embroidered Tray Cloth in eyelet and but-
tonhole stitch. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

No. 130—Embroidery or Braiding Design for front of
Princess gown. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 144—Design for Embroidered Centerpiece. Price,
10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 173—Small Embroidery Border Design for flannel
petticoats, children's clothes, etc. Price 10 cents. We
pay postage.



No. 174—Braiding Design for Skirt Borders, edges of
tunics, etc. Price, 10 cent. We pay postage.



No. 170—Design for Embroidered Chemise Tops.
Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

A Perforated Pattern of any one of the above designs sent, prepaid, for 15 cents.
Paste for stamping included.



Hints from Good Housekeepers

By GRACE C. RUTTER

TO SAVE WORK.—Instead of spreading out sheets and ironing them by themselves, try this plan: Fold the sheet in half, then quarter, lay on ironing board as though to iron. Now iron the rest of clothes on top of sheet, turning it between pieces so as to reach all parts, finally folding and begin on another sheet. In this way sheets will be ironed better and easier than doing them separately.

REPLACING A LAMP WICK.—To put a new wick in a lamp, push in through the top of burner, and it will go in much easier than through the bottom.

FOR CROQUETTES, ETC.—Old bread browned to a crisp in the oven, then rolled fine or ground in food grinder, mixed with equal parts of flour, is much better for croquettes, fried oysters, etc., than any "bought" cracker dust.

HOME-MADE FORMS.—If you are slight and desire the fashionable full-bust effect,

the following form is easily made and comfortably worn, proving more satisfactory than "bought" ones:

From white muslin cut a piece shaped like a man's shirt bosom, twelve inches wide, seven inches long. Hem bias edges. Make two very full ruffles, one six inches wide, the other three inches. Sew narrow one to bosom at top edge, binding edges for a finish. Sew wide ruffle to bosom about one inch below binding, allowing narrow ruffle to hang over wide one. Wash and starch in very stiff starch, pin on line, pulling straight, and no ironing is needed. Pin to undervest with two safety pins a few inches above top of corset, and under corset cover. It is well to make several, and launder each wash day, starching stiffly; I find they retain their stiffness and assist my dignity longer if not ironed. A very natural figure is the result of wearing one.

Ideas from the Clever Laundress

By HILDA LONGESTE

The following useful ideas of a skilled laundress should be copied into a small notebook and hung upon the laundry wall to be ready for instant reference in case of wash-day emergencies:

When washing any kind of corduroy never make the mistake of wringing it when removing it from one water to another, as this works irretrievable ruin of such a garment's looks. Simply wash without wringing and hang out dripping. A stiff, clean brush should be used on the garment when dry instead of an iron, remembering to brush but one way of the cloth. This restores all its former silkiness and luster.

If any garment has traces of iron mold do not let it be put into water with other clothes as the mold will spread to the others. Instead, cut open a juicy lemon, rub a teaspoonful of salt into each half and, placing one piece on each side the iron-molded spot, rub briskly together till spot disappears, which it will do very quickly and satisfactorily. Rinse thoroughly afterward.

Yellow, dingy lace curtains are most speedily restored to their former purity of color if boiled in a strong soapsuds which is half milk and half water. Boil

them thus thirty minutes and proceed to finish washing them as usual.

Sheer, dainty dresses and lingerie, whose chief charm is in their airy graceful diaphanousness, are often robbed of half their beauty by the usual methods of laundering them, as the amount of starch used gives them a stiff, opaque look not pleasing to the neat and exacting eye. The secret of avoiding this and of having them retain their fine, crisp daintiness until old is very simple. After the usual careful washing, rinse them through a gallon and a half of water, which, while very hot, has had a piece of gum arabic half as large as a nutmeg dissolved in it. Use no starch after thus rinsing them, as the gum stiffens them sufficiently and more satisfactorily than any process of starching could.

When in the process of laundering you come across spots or stains of whose nature you are uncertain, as a first remedial resort, try pure kerosene, using a small brush dipped in the oil to scrub the spot with. In nine cases out of ten the kerosene will effectually remove the trouble without any further effort, and is a remedy which is always found at hand whenever it is needed.

Useful Home Remedies

Onions are almost the best nerve known. They are most useful in cases of nervous prostration, and will greatly assist in toning up the system. They are useful in all cases of coughs, colds, influenza, scurvy and kindred complaints. Eaten every other day, they soon have a whitening and clearing effect on the complexion.

Knitting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from that painful complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficacy. For persons liable to cramps, paralysis or any similar affection of the fingers, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exercise.



There's Sunshine

every day in the year when Postum is the regular breakfast beverage.

The toothsome, mild flavour of this "food drink" is something one quickly comes to enjoy—and it is more wholesome than any other breakfast cup.

There's "snap" and "tone" in a steaming hot cup of well-made

POSTUM

Postum is made of clean, hard wheat (including the bran-coat of the wheat berry) and a small amount of pure molasses.

This bran-coat of wheat contains the phosphate of potash (grown in the grain) which Nature uses in rebuilding worn out brain and nerve cells.

Postum quickly assists in rebuilding new cells, when it is used regularly in place of the habit-forming, nerve-destroying beverages.

10 days' trial will convince the most skeptical that there's no drink more palatable, bracing and nourishing than—Postum.

But—boil your Postum according to directions on package.

"There's a Reason"

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Michigan, U. S. A.



That Birthday of your DAUGHTER



WHICH you never forget—and which every year is made so happy for her, by gift and by remembrance and by celebration—means a good deal in the way of happiness for you too, doesn't it? Well—did you ever stop to think that in the natural course of events that daughter will continue to have birthdays and probably many of them after you are no longer here to make them pleasant for her? More than that—she may have birthdays in years to come on which she knows privation and want and suffering—not alone for herself but for her daughter—or son—Happens every day—You have only to look around in your own community to see somebody's daughter celebrating (?) her birthdays just that way. Do you know that the Equitable has a certain new form of policy especially designed to provide for daughters—for the protection which they peculiarly need—and by means of which you can arrange that every year—on her birthday—she will receive a certain fixed income so long as she lives? No, you had not heard about it? Well it is so. A policy which provides an income which will be so safeguarded that discounting, or hypothecating, or assigning it will be practically impossible—an income which will be certain—which cannot be lost—which her husband cannot take from her—an absolute income which in amount may be only pin money for her now—but which some day may mean roof and bread and butter to her—an income so permanent that it may at last bridge the difference between dependence and independence on the final birthdays of her life—a policy worth looking into, don't you think so? We do—and are willing to lay the facts before you and let you be the judge whether your daughter should be the beneficiary under one—Good for wives too. A certain prominent man in the Middle West recently took one of these policies providing \$5,000 annual income for his wife and \$2,500 annual income for each of his five daughters, payable to each so long as she lives. You may not be able to provide this amount of income but the smaller the income that you can provide the more the necessity for having it. Send for THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY MAN NOW!—TO-DAY!—You don't know—it may already be too late for you to make this birthday provision for your daughter.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

"Strongest in the World"

The Company which pays its death claims on the day it receives them.

Paul Morton, Pres. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Agencies Everywhere! None in your town? Then why not recommend some good man—or woman—to us, to represent us there—Great opportunities to-day in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.



The Peach and Its History

THE peach belongs to the rose family, along with apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. It is supposed to be of Chinese origin, although its introduction into Europe was by way of Persia, and its earliest name "Persian apple," just as apricots were first known as "Armenian apples."

In its wild state, the peach was hard and uneatable, little more than pit and skins, and its early reputation was very bad. Its qualities were supposed to be distinctly poisonous, probably because of the acrid taste of the kernels and the fact that these made up the greater part of the uncultivated fruit. At the same time a notion prevailed that eating a citron in the morning would neutralize peach and all other poisons. Citron juice injected into the veins was supposed to answer the same purpose.

In the United States the peach crop stands next to the apple in acreage and yield of fruit, the average yield of one hundred million peach trees being fifteen and one-half million bushels of fruit. Of course, not all are in full bearing any one year. The peach tree itself is hardy, but its early blooming habits make its culture commercially unsatisfactory in parts of the country where frost hangs on late in the spring.

Peaches which look the prettiest and eat the best are grown in sandy loam soil under the climatic conditions which prevail in parts of Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, and which make California the peach State *par excellence*. Wherever grown, the peach tastes best when picked ripe and eaten within forty-eight hours. Just as the volcanic soil of Hawaii is best for pineapples, so the disintegrated granite of California seems specially fitted to the needs of peaches and pears.

The fruit is propagated from seed and the seedling budded with standard varieties. In planting orchards, one or two-year-old trees from the bud are set out about fifteen feet apart each way. As it takes three or four years for an orchard to come into bearing, instead of clean cultivation during these years, the ground is made profitable by the pro-

duction of low-bearing crops like potatoes or melons, which may be satisfactorily planted between the rows.

Getting the most and best out of an orchard is as much art as it is good business. Trees have to be pruned to a certain size, because that size will produce the most and the largest fruit. They are trimmed in a certain shape because that shape will give every limb the best average of sunlight and air. They must not be allowed to grow too tall because this will make the picking expensive. The planting is done by a plan which allows exactly the right amount of soil to each tree and permits of economical irrigation where necessary. The fruit always grows on the new wood formed the preceding year. Keeping this new wood cut back each season increases the size of the fruit and keeps the bearing wood nearer the body of the tree, where the fruit is easiest to get at.

California sets the price on choice table fruit for the season, the States over. Report has it that one grower sold sixty tons of peaches last season from two hundred and fifty-two trees. The net price for the trees, which covered only two acres, and were ten years old, was five hundred dollars. The peaches you pick and eat under those trees are quite different from those which are picked green and shipped across the continent.

It is for this reason that canneries in



A peach orchard in Georgia

California absorb the major part of the peach crop. A few years ago the demand for California canned fruits was greater than the supply, and some of the packers accepted windfalls and small, inferior fruit, grown on unpruned trees—any old peach that would fill a can—in order to keep up with their orders.

As every housekeeper knows, such fruit does not look well and tastes worse. These "make haste to be rich" packers recognized the unappetizing appearance of the green fruit, so they had recourse to the lye machine for removing the skin. The lye bath will change the color of a green peach to the shade of a ripe one, but it does not improve the taste. Next, finding how much easier the lye-skinning process was than old-fashioned hand-peeling, some of the packers proceeded to apply its use to every peach they packed, large or small, ripe or green, with dire results so far as the consumer was concerned.

To explain about the lye machine. It is a long vat of boiling caustic soda, into which the peaches, that have been split and the pits taken out, are poured and churned about until they come out of the other end mixed up in a nasty mess of skins and lye slime. It takes a washing through four waters to get rid of the lye and the bits of skin. If you want to know how the resulting peach tastes, try the experiment yourself.

The reason why the lye bath destroys the flavor of the fruit is that the juices are boiled out when the fruit goes through the hot bath. Also, much of the remaining fruit acid combines with the sodium hydroxide while in the lye bath, forming a neutral salt to take the place of the spicy taste of the luscious peach we love.

The Pure Food Commission says it cannot do a thing about this lye-peeling business because the result is not unhealthful.

A few of the packers have eschewed the lye machine and decided to regain lost ground for California fruits. Their own orchards they plant and prune with the utmost care, and insist upon dictating the same policy to the growers whose crops they buy. The picking, too, must be done exactly right in all these orchards. These

packers will not tolerate green fruit or windfalls. The peaches must be picked by hand at just the right moment.

Even with this good start, great care has to be exercised in the canneries.

Peaches cannot be handled like oranges—sent rough and tumble down a huge inclined plane, where each hits the hole of its size and rolls helter-skelter into the receptacle underneath.

The peach bruises easily, so that sorting for size is managed with a more complicated apparatus. It is a trough, the bottom of which is made of very smooth round slats placed at varying distances apart and kept revolving. Gently the peaches roll over the revolving slats, which they hardly touch on the way because both slats

and peaches are round. As the peaches roll and the slats revolve, each peach finds an opening to fit, and drops, still gently and but a little distance, into a soft bed, which prevents bruising and can do its tender flesh no harm.

This is the only part of the canning industry which is not done by hand, when it is done properly. For quality, pure fruit packers employ experts in their half dozen canneries to sort the fruit carefully by hand into three grades. Hands peel the fruit and pack it into cans. The fruit is covered with an unadulterated syrup of pure granulated sugar; the cans are sealed and exposed to live steam. The result is canned peaches worthy of the California which grew them, and as different from the lye-skin, lye-colored, imperfect fruit of the average packer as the luscious hand-picked fully ripe peach is from the hard and shriveled windfall.

In the interests of the housewife it is to be hoped that this small beginning of honest fruit-packing in California will soon leave the whole lump. It would help vastly if the United States Pure Food Commission would compel each packer to identify his product on the label by the simple words hand-peeled or lye-peeled, so that the purchaser would know what she was getting, but these few packers who are setting the pace have faith that the public will force the rest in line as soon as the truth is known.



A branch of Michigan peaches

WILD STRAWBERRIES ARE IN THE GRASS

Oh! come, my sweet Corinna, come
Adown the woods with me,
Wild strawberries are in the grass,
Agleam, my sweet, for thee.
An em'rald leaf thy platter makes,
All frosty with the dew,
And brims for thee a honied drop
In ev'ry harebell blue.

Oh! come, my sweet Corinna, come,
Forget the town awhile,
And light the shaded woodland ways
With sunshine of thy smile.
Come where the broom its golden sprays
Flings high like fountain free,
Where fairies 'mid the grass have hid
Wild strawberries for thee.

Bon Ami

Hasn't scratched yet!!!



Not only is Bon Ami unequalled for use on windows, mirrors, glassware, porcelain and woodwork, but it scours pots, pans and kettles as well.

It can also be used for many other household purposes, such as cleaning white shoes and taking grime and stain from the hands.

Bon Ami does not scratch away the dirt and tarnish, but thoroughly cleans and polishes the article.

18 years on the market—

"Hasn't scratched yet."



MARIAN ESTELLE GUNNELLS
218 W. Forest Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THIS bright, little, 14 months old girl has been raised on

ESKAY'S FOOD

almost from birth. She is healthy, happy and well developed as only a properly nourished child can be.

Eskay's Food, added to fresh cow's milk, solves the problem of what to give the baby who cannot be nursed.

On request we will gladly send free ten feedings of Eskay's and our helpful book, "How to Care for the Baby."

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO.
432 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Kleinert's Baby Pants



Light Weight.
Waterproof.

Can be Laundered.
Hygienic.

Single Texture

25¢

Double Texture

50¢

A Safeguard Against Colds.

They are impervious to drafts, dampness and atmospheric changes, when worn over the regular diaper.

I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO.

Dept. C
721-723-725-727 BROADWAY : NEW YORK



The Most Unhappy Woman in Europe

THE most unhappy woman in Europe and probably in all the world is at the same time one of the richest and most highly placed. But the possession of the wonderful title of Empress or Czarina of all the Russias has brought very little real joy to her who was once the winsome German princess, Alixe of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Czarina was married to Czar Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, in November, 1894, just after his succession to the throne. She was before her marriage Princess Alexandra Alixe, daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, and was born on June 6, 1872. Five children, the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Marie and Anastasia and the Grand Duke Alexis, the heir apparent, have been born to her.

The Czarina's father was an exceptionally liberal-minded prince, and through her mother, who was a daughter of Queen Victoria, she associated largely with English people in her youth. Her position at present, with a husband alternately vacillating between despotism and liberalism, with relatives planning to turn her own son against her, in a country rent by the factions of sanguinary despotism and equally sanguinary terrorism, is pitiful.

It is well known that for several years the Czarina has been suffering from a very severe nervous affection. She has been in a state of deep melancholy, varied by paroxysms of fear aroused by more or less imaginary causes. She has imagined that she would meet the fate of other unhappy women of the Russian court, and she has suffered from frightful dreams.

Her condition is sometimes described as neurasthenia, but it seems to be developing into a settled form of melancholia, as she has been suffering from it for several years. Melancholia in an advanced state is a very grave form of insanity and generally incurable. The Czarina went abroad last year on a long yachting cruise and a visit in England in order that she might be away from the terrors of Russia, but this did not cure her. Her neurasthenia produces such absence of mind that she does not recognize her friends. She is haunted by overwhelming and indescribable fears. These acute attacks do not last very long. The Empress generally recovers in a few hours after a torrent of tears, but she does not remember anything that happened during the crisis. The grav-

est fears for her complete recovery, mentally and physically, are entertained by the members of the Russian imperial family. At present the Czarina is at Livadia, on the coast of the Crimea, and the members of her family have been summoned there. It is said that she has just recovered from one of the aforementioned attacks that end with tears and leave her exhausted almost to the point of semi-consciousness. These attacks have grown in frequency since the birth of her son five years ago, and their effect is plainly recorded in her physical appearance.

News about the real condition of the Czarina is difficult to obtain owing to the policy of concealment invariably practiced by the Russian government, but the following stories of the cause of the imperial lady's latest breakdown are vouched for by an English newspaper:

Always a devoted mother, the Czarina made it a rule each day to go into the palace schoolroom at nine o'clock in the morning. On one of her recent visits she was astonished to find the children romping with their governess.

"Come," she said, "what is the meaning of this? After nine o'clock and no lessons commenced?" "Your Majesty," said the governess, "it is not yet nine, and we always have a little play till the hour strikes."

Pulling out her watch, the Czarina said, "You are mistaken; it is nearly a quarter after nine."

The governess glanced at a strange clock on the wall, then suddenly with a look of horror tore it from its shelf and



The first group of the Czar and his family taken after the birth of his only son, the little Czarvitch Alexis, in 1904

rushing to the further end of the room, hurled it out of the window into a fountain in the grounds beneath. Directly afterward there was a loud explosion, the stonework and ornamentation of the fountain being wrecked and the windows of the schoolroom were broken.

The Czarina was completely overcome by the thought of the danger that had threatened her children, and fainted. She was unconscious a long time and was afterward very ill.

Two days later came another blow. One of the little Princesses asked for a glass of milk, which was not immediately forthcoming. When it did arrive, childlike, she had changed her mind, and instead of drinking it herself gave it to a pet dog. Half an hour later the dog was dead. The milk

was poisoned, and investigation showed that the whole of the milk supply intended for the consumption of the Czar's household had been tampered with.

The Czarina learned of the fresh attempt through the carelessness of an attendant, and from that moment her nerves gave way.



The latest picture of the Czarina. Her face plainly shows the ravages of melancholia

Persistent reports reach the outside world that the wife of the Czar will not live long. The best specialists of Europe have abandoned hope of making any progress against the Czarina's distressing nervous condition.

In no city in the world is news so difficult to obtain as in St. Petersburg, and the most difficult of all things is to obtain facts as to the personages of the imperial household. But whatever the exact condition of the Czarina's health at this moment, there can be no doubt that she has failed rapidly since the birth of the heir to the throne, five years ago.

When this boy was born and Russia at last had an heir to the throne the Czarina felt that the worst of her troubles was over. But now the son, who ought to have been the joy of her life, has become a source of sorrow.

She regrets to see her son brought up in the ways of ruthless despotism, and she is stabbed to the heart to find that he is taught, through a mistaken effort to make him strong-willed, to be brutally inconsiderate to everyone.

Wardrobe Economies

Umbrellas should never be kept tightly rolled, as this causes them to wear out much faster than when put away loosely. An umbrella should, when wet, always be put to dry with the handle downward, and allowed to drip in this manner from the cover.

When the color of a dress has faded owing to stains from lemon or other acid fruit juice, a good method is to touch the spot with liquid ammonia, which will generally restore it.

The "sleeves" of long white, tan or gray kid or suede gloves, of which the fingers are past wear, can be utilized by the home dressmaker for the making of collars, cuffs, revers, or pipings on woolen gowns. Kid or suede can be used in this connection, and nothing answers the purpose better than the soft kid or suede employed for gloves. Dresses of rough heather mixture tweed look well when piped with tan suede, while the same can be said for the soft and subdued plaids.

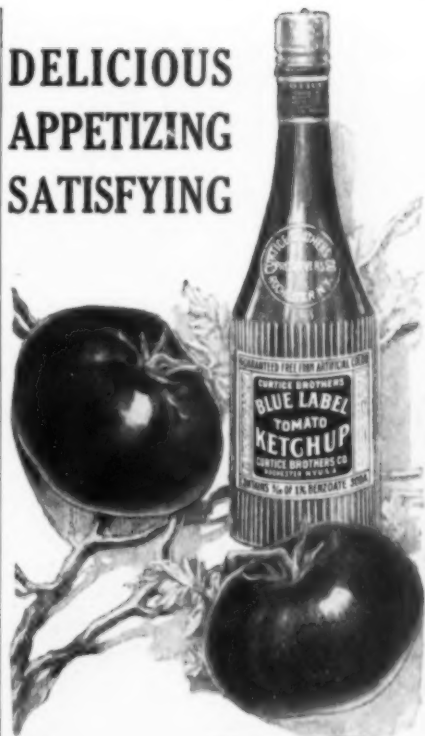
An ounce of alum dissolved in the last water used to rinse children's dresses will render them unflammable, or so slightly

combustible that they would take fire very slowly, if at all, and would not flame. Ladies' dresses may be made fireproof by steeping them (or the linen or cotton used in making them) in a diluted solution of chloride of zinc. The finest cambric held in a flame will char to dust without igniting.

HINTS ON CAKE-MAKING.—If you find the cake is rising in a cone in the center you may be sure the oven is too hot. Never mix a cake until the oven is ready to receive it; it is likely to fall and be heavy. In adding citron to a cake shave it into thin slices, flour it, and lay it between layers of the batter. When baking a cake try to have nothing else in the oven, then set the tin as near the center of the bottom shelf as possible. Never leave a cake standing in the tin in which it is baked—it will make it heavy.

Clean patent-leather shoes in this way: After removing all the dirt rub the surface well with a milky rag, then polish it with a dry cloth. This not only gives the leather a bright appearance, but preserves it.

**DELICIOUS
APPETIZING
SATISFYING**



**BLUE LABEL
KETCHUP**

MADE only from selected tomatoes, picked at their prime and cooked ever so lightly to hold the natural flavor, combined with purest spices—in kitchens of spotless cleanliness.

**The kind that keeps
after it is opened**

Contains only those ingredients

**Recognized and Indorsed
by the U. S. Government**

Not only our ketchup but *all* our products—soups, canned fruits, vegetables and meats, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.—are pure and unadulterated and the acknowledged standard of quality and delicious flavor.

*Insist upon goods
bearing our name*

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.
Rochester, N. Y.



Don't Spoil Fine Fruits By Cutting—Use a Jar That Will Take Them Whole

NEVER spoil the beauty of a fine peach, pear or plum by cutting it before canning. Preserve your fruits in the large mouth ATLAS E-Z SEAL JAR and they will look as good as they taste.

Old-style jars compel you to halve and quarter everything larger than a medium-sized peach before you can get it in the jar.

With the exception, perhaps, of large apples, all our common domestic fruits go into the ATLAS E-Z SEAL JAR, WHOLE.

The greatest improvement yet made in fruit containers is the ATLAS E-Z SEAL JAR, ALL GLASS

THE ATLAS E-Z SEAL JAR is machine made. That means uniform thickness of glass—no thin spots—no rough edges to cut the hand—no weak tops.

The handiest jar to fill or clean is the Atlas E-Z Seal. Never breaks with ordinary handling or from heat!



Every Housewife sending her grocer's name will receive, free, a book of preserving recipes.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.



Sent on 10 Days Approval

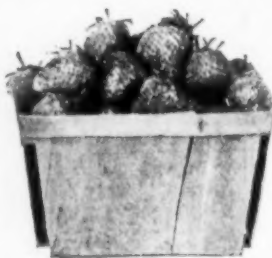
For limited time, we offer exceptional values. Send lock of hair and we will send on 10 days approval. Genuine long human hair, 20-inch switch \$2.00, 22-inch Natural Wavy Switch \$1.50—24-inch \$1.75. Coronet Braid, very latest from Paris, 30 inches long, \$3.00, longer lengths in proportion. Extra shades a trifle more. If perfectly satisfied send money, if not, return at once, or Beauty Book giving astonishing low prices and showing latest styles hair dressing—FREE. Write today.

PARISIAN HAIR COMPANY, Dept. 18, Chicago, Ill.



What to Do with Strawberries

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE.—Take three cupfuls of flour, a lump of butter the size of an egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, the yolk of an egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, a pinch of salt, and milk enough to make a very soft dough. Only lightly mix this dough. The baking-powder must be sifted through the flour. When this is baked, split it apart



and spread with butter, putting on a layer of strawberries and sugar. Put the other half of the cake on top and heap berries and sugar on top. Serve with cream.

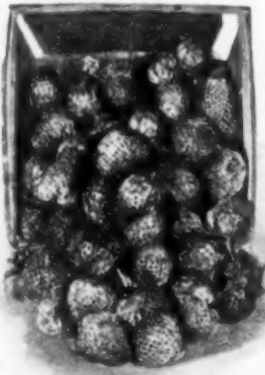
STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE No. 2.—Make a layer cake like the following recipe and bake in three shallow tins: Take two cupfuls of powdered sugar and cream or beat it with half a cupful of butter. Beat three eggs very light and mix with it and stir in slowly one cupful of milk. Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder through three cupfuls of flour. One teaspoonful of vanilla. Very slightly crush or cut in two some strawberries and cover the top of one cake when cold, sprinkling with sugar; put on top another cake and some more berries, and then the last cake, and decorate the top with either icing or whipped cream and berries, or any fancy design desired. Serve with cream.

STRAWBERRY CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—Make a light sponge cake and, if you can, bake it in a tin with a center tube. When the cake is cool remove some of the center and fill with sweetened berries, adding sweetened whipped cream over the top, and then scatter a few fine berries over the cream.

STRAWBERRY FRITTERS.—Beat one egg very light, and pour it into one cupful of sweet milk and add one tablespoonful of sugar. Into this dip slices of stale sponge cake cut into neat pieces. Fry in hot butter, arrange on a hot plate and heap each fritter with strawberries and sugar. Serve with cream, either plain or whipped, if preferred.

STRAWBERRY CUSTARD.—With the yolks of five eggs, one quart of milk, half a cupful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of vanilla make a boiled custard. Beat up very stiffly the whites of the eggs. Take one pint of berries, crush and strain them and mix with them half a cupful of sugar and a little more if the fruit is very acid. Beat this gradually into the beaten whites of the eggs. Half fill glass cups with the custard, heaping on top the strawberry whip. This makes a very delicate dessert.

STRAWBERRY TAPIOCA.—Into one pint of cold water soak one cupful of pearl tapioca for two hours or more. Then put it in a saucepan over the fire, adding one pint of water and sugar to taste. Cook about half an hour or until clear. Have ready one quart of stemmed and clean strawberries and pour over them the prepared tapioca and set in a cool place or on ice. Serve with cream and powdered sugar.



STRAWBERRY TRIFLE.—Put into a bowl one and a half cupfuls of berries, one cupful of sugar and the white of an egg. Beat this with a wire whisk until stiff enough to hold its shape. Pile lightly on a dish and chill it on the ice. Then when it is ready to serve surround with macaroons. Serve with whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY BAVARIAN CREAM.—Soak half a package of gelatine for two hours in half a cupful of cold water. Mash one quart of berries and one large cupful of sugar together and let stand one hour. Whip one pint of cream to a froth. Strain the juice from the berries, pressing through as much as possible without the seeds. Pour on the gelatine half a cupful of boiling water, and when it is dissolved strain it into the strawberry juice. Place the dish in a pan of ice water and beat until it is as thick and soft as custard, and then stir in the whipped cream. Turn into a mold and set away to harden. Serve with whipped cream around it and decorate the top with a few berries. This recipe makes very nearly two quarts, so it can be halved for the use of a small family.

STRAWBERRY SAUCE FOR BAKED PUDDING.—Cream together half a cupful of butter and one and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar; then add the yolk of one egg and a cupful of crushed berries at serving time.

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM.—Crush two quarts of strawberries and mix two cupfuls of sugar thoroughly through them, letting them stand half an hour or until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved; then put them into a large square of cheesecloth, hold it over a bowl and squeeze as long as any juice or pulp will come through. Empty the seeds and pulp into a pan and pour on gradually about one pint of milk, stir it well through the pulp, then squeeze again through the cheesecloth until you have only a ball of seeds left. Add to all this juice from one to three pints of cream, and sugar it until very sweet. Freeze as usual.

STRAWBERRY PIE.—Make quite a rich pie crust and cover the plate with it (roll it out very thin). Make a little rim all around the top of the plate to hold in the juices, fill the center with bread crusts and bake in a quick oven; when done, remove the crusts and fill with strawberries which have been rolled in sugar. Beat the whites of three eggs very stiff, adding three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; spread this over the berries, return to the oven and leave it only long enough to brown slightly. Serve cold and with cream, if preferred.

FRUIT SALAD.—Put strawberries and small pieces of pineapple in alternate layers in a glass dish. Pour over them a little sherry wine, or, if you prefer, the strained juice of two oranges or lemons. Serve with sponge cake.



It is Best and Best for Them

It's too bad that the things which children like best are rarely the best things for them. But the **foods** which they like best—Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice—are the most wholesome cereal foods in existence. They are Prof. Anderson's foods—the digestible foods—the ideal of every food expert.

In no other process are the granules of grain so broken up as in this. Nor was there ever a way to make cereals so enticing.

Whole Grains Multiplied in Size

Imagine wheat or rice berries puffed to eight times their size—made four times as porous as bread.

Honey-combed grains—but still smooth and unbroken—crisped by terrific heat.

You can judge how such grains fairly melt in the mouth, and how nut-like they taste mixed with cream or milk.

But they are better than you can imagine. They are so good that we have at times been a million packages behind on our orders.

Puffed Wheat, 10c. Puffed Rice, 10c.

Except in Extreme West

These are the foods shot from guns. The whole wheat or rice kernels are put into sealed guns. Then the guns are revolved for 60 minutes in a heat of 550 degrees.

That heat turns the moisture in the grain to steam, and the pressure becomes tremendous. Then the guns are unsealed, and the steam explodes. Instantly every starch granule is blasted into a myriad particles.

The grains are puffed to eight times former size, yet the coats are unbroken, the shapes are unaltered. We have simply the whole grains made porous and crisp and digestible.

Mix With Berries

For a morning dish, mix Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice with berries. The blend is very inviting.

For a between-meal dish, for supper or bedtime, serve these puffed grains in a bowl of milk. They are as crisp as crackers, and four times as porous as bread.

At no time will these **foods** form a tax on the stomach. Never were cereal foods made even half so digestible.

Think what such **foods** mean in summer—always ready, always wanted, always easy to digest. Order them now and see how much you are missing. Make a note, so you don't forget.

Made Only by The Quaker Oats Company

(43)



THAT old chair in the attic—not used because of its dilapidated appearance, still not relegated to the ash heap or fed to the furnace because of the tender memories surrounding it—"grandfather's chair"—can be transformed into a beautiful piece of furniture fit to grace any room in the house—an antique. It's but one of the many things in your home that you can

RENEW WITH JAP-A-LAC

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Jap-a-lac is made in seventeen beautiful colors, and Natural or clear, and can be used on anything of wood or metal, on everything from cellar to garret.

The Jap-a-lac Model Floor Graining Process solves the problem of "What shall I do with my old carpeted floor to make it sanitary and refined?" Your painter can do it at little expense or you can do it yourself. Insist on Jap-a-lac. For sale by Paint, Hardware and Drug Dealers.



"THE JAP CHAP"

Write for illustrated booklet containing interesting information and beautiful color card. Free on request. If your dealer does not keep Jap-a-lac, send us 10c. to cover cost of mailing, and we will send a free sample, quarter-pint can of any color (except Gold which is 25c.) to any point in the United States.

Our Green Label Line of clear varnishes is the highest quality manufactured. Its use insures perfect results. Ask your paint dealer.

The Glidden Varnish Company

5697 Glidden Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

"THE JAP CHAP" Jap-a-lac stands for Highest Quality in colored varnishes.



Every woman—on every occasion—can keep her skin sweet, clean and odor-free by a few touches of

Eversweet

A pure, refreshing, antiseptic cream preparation for application to arm-pits, feet—anywhere. Does not clog pores, like powders; pleasant and harmless. Drug or dept. stores or by mail, 25c.

SAMPLE FREE

If you send your dealer's name.

The S. R. Foll Co., 5910 Central Ave., Cleveland, O.

Stern's Make Willow Ostrich Plumes

From Your Old Feathers Write for Prices



Send us your old Ostrich Feathers and from them we will make a magnificent Willow Plume, faultlessly curled and dyed your favorite shade—guaranteed to look as well and to hold its shape and color, and wear as long as any Willow Plume you can buy from a dealer at three or four times the cost. If prices are not satisfactory feathers will be returned at our expense. References: Dun's, Bradstreet's or Mo. Savings Bank. The work of our Dyeing, Cleaning and Curling departments cannot be equaled. Write for prices.

H. S. Stern Ostrich Feather Co. 532 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

How She Gained a Homestead

(Continued from page 989)

for cultivation of crops. When lands of this character are used in good faith for pasturage, actual grazing will be accepted in lieu of actual cultivation."

Full particulars follow regarding actual residence on entered land, leaves of absence permitted, and steps for final or commutation proof.

As to fees and commissions: When a homesteader applies to make entry he must pay in cash to the receiver a fee of five dollars if his entry is for eighty acres or less, or ten dollars if he enters more than eighty acres. And in addition to this fee he must pay, both at the time he makes entry and final proof, a commission of one dollar for each forty-acre tract entered outside of the limits of a railroad grant and two dollars for each forty-acre tract entered within such limits. On all final proofs made before either the register or receiver, or before any other officer authorized to take proofs, the register and receiver are entitled to receive fifteen cents for each one hundred words reduced to writing, and no proof can be accepted or approved until all fees have been paid.

In all cases where lands are entered under the homestead laws in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, the commission due to the register and receiver on entries and final proofs, and the testimony fees under final proof, are 50 per cent. more than those above specified, but the entry fee of five dollars or ten dollars, as the case may be, remains the same in all the States.

United States commissioners, United States court commissioners, judges and clerks are not entitled to receive a greater sum than twenty-five cents for each oath administered by them, except that they are entitled to receive one dollar for administering the oath to each entryman and each final proof witness to final proof testimony, which has been reduced to writing by them.

Dainty Frocks for Little Girls

(Continued from page 1007)

six to twelve years. The eight-year size requires three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide for the dress, and one and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide for the guimpe.

No. 2874 (15 cents).—This dainty little maid is dressed in a "party" frock of pale-blue mull with handsome embroidery insertion. The dress is especially designed for lingerie materials, including lawn, batiste, organdie and dimity. For general wear madras, gingham and chambray give excellent service. The model is very easily made; the back and side-fronts are gathered and attached to the round yoke, which extends down the center-front. A straight gathered skirt is joined to the waist by means of a belt and has two wide tucks, which can be let down as Miss Muffet outgrows her frock. The bertha is very pretty but may be omitted on the dress intended for ordinary wear. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years. For the eight-year size three and five-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be required.

When answering advertisements please mention McCall's Magazine

Making the Garden Pay (Continued from page 1018)

vines grow helter-skelter, any way, so long as they grow. Such people are not deserving of comfort. They should be condemned to live in a stuffy city apartment.

If we take a walk through the garden we will see how to make it pay. We know that the flowers to whom we have given our odd moments pay for themselves a thousand times over in the bright touch they give to the out-of-doors home, and by the charm they impart to the nooks and corners indoors, and in a vase or jar on the table, in the form of bouquets. Then there is the occasional nosegay for wearing. Yes, indeed, flowers pay. In this vegetable garden of ours, however, we must be less poetical and more practical. We do not want our vegetables to figure at the end of the season as if they came from the hothouse.

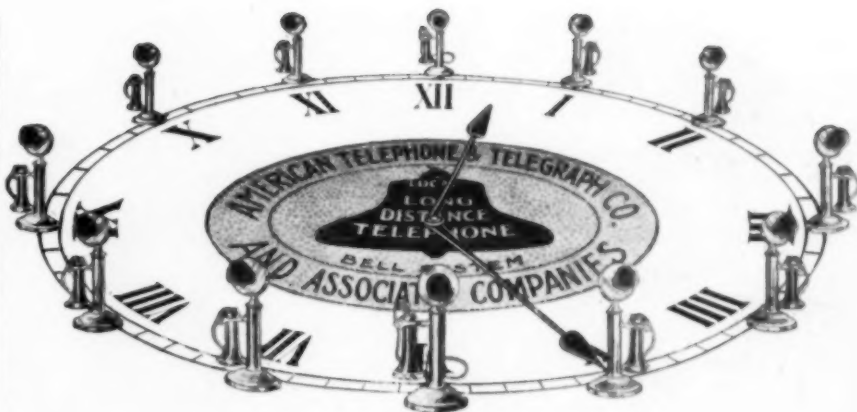
Besides the suggestions already made, let me give you this bit of advice: Fight the garden pests, the caterpillars, potato bugs, beetles—black as well as cucumber beetles—the latter with their striped backs, like the squash and potato bugs. Look out for the blight. Douse your cucumber vines with a good bug remedy just as soon as they have become sufficiently hardy to endure treatment. The bugs will not wait, if you do. Study the difference between blight and bugs, so you will know. You can find bugs always, but the blight, or anthracnose, scientists call it, needs to be fought with as much vigor as any insect pest.

I have found the best remedy for the blight to be to keep my plants in a healthy condition from the beginning. I am firmly convinced that half the ailments to which garden vegetables fall heir result from a lack of strength to withstand attack. I do not mean to say that it is possible to overcome the insects or the blight merely by keeping plants healthy, but if good health is maintained, the battle will be won with greater ease by far. Never think for a moment, from seed time to frost, that there is any time when it is not necessary to be watchful in this regard. Just a little neglect, a little relaxation of watchfulness, and evil results will materialize with appalling rapidity.

Keep up a shallow cultivation of all plants. If I had to give up water or the hoe in caring for my garden, I would let water go, and take my chances with the rain and dew. Do not make the mistake of trying to go to China by the inland route when you hoe your vegetables. Remember that roots are tender, and that pulling them or bruising them, means an injury to the growing plants, as well as a lessening of the producing power later on.

Then keep down the weeds. Do not be afraid to use your hands, and while you are doing this, let your treatment of the plants be gentle in its nature. I have seen gardeners go between rows of plants in the roughest way, just as if it made no difference how they were treated. Do not pull and haul the plants about. Be especially careful with squash and cucumber vines, the latter in particular being sensitive to bruises, and breaking at the slightest provocation.

Your garden will pay if you will give it the necessary attention that your odd moments afford. But make up your mind that if you "let things go," your garden will look the part, and you will have your labor for your pains.



The Always-on-Duty Telephone

Your Bell Telephone is on duty 1440 minutes every day. So is the telephone exchange; so are the toll lines which radiate through the neighboring communities; so are the long distance lines which connect you with far-away cities and other radiating systems.

The whole Bell System is on duty 1440 minutes a day—and if any of these minutes are not used, their earning power is irrevocably lost.

Like the Police Force or the Fire Department, the telephone is not always working—but it is always on duty and always costing money. But you would not be satisfied with the fire department if your burning house had to take its turn; nor with the police force if you had to wait in line to receive protection

You want service at once. That is exactly what the Bell System endeavors to give you—immediate attention, instantaneous service. It strives to be always ready to receive your call at any point, and connect you with any other point—without postponement or delay.

It would be much cheaper if telephone customers would be content to stand in line, or if their communications could be piled up to be sent during slack hours; or if the demand was so distributed as to keep the whole system comfortably busy for 1440 consecutive minutes a day.

But the public needs immediate and universal service and the Bell System meets the public's requirements.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

TAKE CARE

WHEN IRONING WRINKLES OUT OF THE CLOTHES
NOT TO IRON WRINKLES INTO THE FACE!



The Imperial Self-Heating Flatiron is always ready for an easy day's ironing, or for a few minutes' pressing. No Heated Room—No Stove, Gas, or Electricity needed. No tubes or wires to get in the way. Just a simple iron that heats itself with a small amount of alcohol or gasoline. 25,000 now in use—that tells the story.

Write for free booklet—it gives all details about the iron, and the address of your nearest agency.

The Imperial Brass Manufacturing Company
453 Jefferson Street, Chicago

NOTE:—Agents wanted everywhere. Easy sales—for women want the iron. 3,000 sold by one agent. Satisfaction guaranteed.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write now.

TIRES, Coaster - Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at half usual prices.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. H-26, CHICAGO



Friday Afternoon.

Strong and self-reliant, Nan reads her essay without tremor or quake, while Dorothy, in another room, barely gets through her part without breaking down.

It isn't because they were "born that way." It is a matter

of nourishment. We all know that food even makes character, and that good food and good digestion will generally supply strength and confidence for emergencies much greater than those of Friday afternoon.

JELL-O

is a part of the ideal diet that can be relied upon to sustain anyone, child or man, when perfect control of the faculties is required.

It is all that any "health food" can be, and is perfectly delicious besides.

JELL-O desserts do not have to be cooked and can be made in a minute. There are seven flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Peach, Cherry, Chocolate. 10c. at all grocers.

The famous new Recipe Book, "DESSERTS OF THE WORLD," in ten colors and gold, will be sent for four cents in stamps.

The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N.Y., and Bridgeburg, Can.

Safe Ice Cream in Crystal Glass

WITHOUT GRINDING OR CRANKING

Imagine how much more delicious is Ice Cream made in and served from Glass than from Metal. Ptomaine poisoning impossible. Neither Crank, Gear nor Dasher required. Ice Cream firm, smooth and velvety.

Buy the "Sanitary" Crystal Glass Ice Cream Freezer

Invention of a Caterer. Formulas complete with each Freezer.

Directions for Freezing: Simply fill glass Cylinder with prepared ingredients, hermetically seal and pack in any ordinary wooden pail, box or bucket, with ice (or Snow) and salt in proportions specified, and leave till desired for serving. Then take from pack, rinse under cold water faucet, uncover and eject contents by pushing from bottom, slicing in uniform portions; or eject all in an attractive cylindrical loaf.

Commended by thousands of Domestic Science Experts and Housewives. One size only, producing dessert for family of eight. Sold by dealers everywhere. If yours cannot supply you, send us his name and we will ship by express upon receipt of price, \$1.25. Circulars and Special Offer upon Request.



THE CONSOLIDATED MFG. CO.

401 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

DO NOT MISS the Premium Offers on pages 1059, 1060 and 1061

Modish Frocks for Summer

(Continued from page 990)

of twenty-seven-inch material for size twenty-six. The width around the bottom is three yards. Another pretty reproduction of the model was the combination of black chiffon cloth and messaline over salmon-pink messaline. Batiste, mull and foulard are also suggested.

Nos. 3409-3413 (15 cents each).—The illustration portrays a stunning afternoon gown in blue and white bordered foulard. The upper portion of the waist is tucked, while the lower portion is plain. In this instance part of the border was used, the plain blue being cut out and applied to the edge. The yoke and sleeve puffs were made of dainty figured net. The pattern comes in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires three and one-half yards of twenty-seven-inch material for size thirty-six.

The skirt (No. 3413) is one of the season's prettiest models and is especially designed that the border need not be cut, the lower edge of the skirt and tunic being straight. The pleated section is attached to a five-gored foundation, which is entirely covered by the pleated tunic. Voile, nun's-veiling, lawn, batiste or embroidery flouncing would be equally effective. The skirt would make a good model to wear with separate blouses, and might be used without the tunic if desired. The skirt pattern can be had in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires eight yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with two and one-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material for the foundation. The width around the lower edge is four and three-eighths yards.

Making Your Own Perfumery

(Continued from page 1017)

A great deal of the art of perfume-making includes the judicious blending of the perfumes, and for this some of the strongly aromatic herbs, if properly used, will very much enhance the value of the scent. The most difficult point is to keep the various scents in their true proportion, that one may not be unduly prominent. Thus a very pleasing fragrance may be made by combining rose petals and lavender together; only to secure the best effect very much less of the strongly aromatic herb must be used than of the flower. A few pinches of lavender scattered evenly over every layer of rose petals will be all-sufficient to bring about a suitable blend. In the same way, a very small proportion of rosemary leaves mixed with violet blooms will give quite a new perfume, and one which will specially appeal to those who are fond of a pungent scent. It is often possible by the addition of certain substances procurable at any druggist's to strengthen the perfume where rather slightly-scented flowers only are to be obtained. A few cloves added to the jar of petals will largely help to give a piquancy to the scent, which is a valuable addition. These are especially useful to "back up" roses, which are not naturally very strongly perfumed. Some chips of orris-root thrown in with the jar containing violets give an enhanced value to the scent, without in any way indicating that the fragrance is other than perfectly natural.

A woman likes to be truly loved and to be told so.

The Interference of Buzz

(Continued from page 1014)

and Buzz entered, rubbing gratefully about Billy's ankles, and tripping him twice before he could get back to bed.

Billy gazed in deep disgust at Buzz, and Buzz, from his position upon the rug, returned the look with one evincing an advanced case of affinitis. Billy had taken it for granted that the great cat would curl down upon the floor and sleep peacefully until morning. An ordinary and quite unspoiled cat might have done this, but not the aristocratic Buzz, petted darling of an adoring Althea.

He regarded Billy affectionately for several minutes, his rose-pink tongue protruding a half inch from his mouth, then leaped lightly upon the bed.

Billy was amazed and disgusted, for Buzz was disposed to sit upon his chest and rub a cold nose against his chin. Poor Billy sat up and deposited the grateful Buzz with no gentle hand upon the foot of the bed, then lay back and closed his eyes.

Buzz, thus removed to a respectful distance, apparently took the hint, but, impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the proper deference owed his new friend, he became dissatisfied with his personal appearance and began to wash. It was evident that a very thorough bath was contemplated, regardless of the unpleasant fact that every movement shook the bed.

Billy raised his head and peered curiously in the direction of the disturbance. Jar, jar. Buzz was nothing if not thorough. Billy closed his eyes and tried to imagine himself traveling at night over a rough road, but the effect was not all that could be desired. At length, as the process continued, he raised one foot in desperation and landed Buzz on the floor.

Minutes went by and the cat made no move. Billy settled himself to sleep, but he had barely closed his eyes, when a striped body came whirling through space and alighted upon his pillow. Then a brown paw began to pull at the blankets in the imperative desire to get beneath them. Billy, worn out and discouraged, and with a large, round, warm word, lifted a cover over Buzz, who immediately settled down into cat content.

But, if the bath had been tedious, the concert that ensued was quite as much a foe to slumber. At last Billy drowsed off into confused dreams of a hunting trip with various notables, where the lions pursued the hunters and purred loudly all the time.

Morning, however, brought counsel; and, while he dressed, Billy meditated upon the problem. It was plain that Buzz was too strongly entrenched in his mistress' affections to be supplanted by any stratagem; it was likewise perfectly evident that Althea had been deeply wounded by Billy's unfeeling remarks. Something must be done, and what that something should be rested with Billy. Then Billy had an inspiration. He stood looking down at the great cat, still wrapped in slumber.

"All's fair in love or war," he said jubilantly, "and this is something of both. Buzzie, old man, you are in the hands of the enemy. You have become a hostage for the capitulation of your mistress. It is to be a case of unconditional surrender for Miss Althea, thanks to your putting your tiger head into the lion's mouth. The honors of war are mine. I almost love you, Buzz—almost, but not quite. Perhaps



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OAK
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Your children need some inexpensive,
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regular price, \$9.50, our price
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love will come," he added whimsically,
"for it is plain you are to be mine."

Billy went about all that day and the
next with a broad smile and subdued
chuckles. It was the day after that that
Althea sent for him. He found her in
tears and a most becoming blue gown.
Billy left his chuckles at the door and
entered with a martyred and funereal
mien.

"It's a wonder," she said to him, "that
I can bear to look at you, considering what
you said about him, but I'm simply des-
perate." Here she grew quite incoherent
and Billy correspondingly sympathetic,
but at length the fact came to light that
Buzz had disappeared—had not been seen
or heard of for three days—and Althea
was inconsolable.

"Find him, Billy," she pleaded tearfully.

"Listen, Althea," said the business-like
Billy. "If I produce Buzz, alive and well,
within three days, will you forget and for-
give?"

Althea regarded him with deep, pen-
etrating solemnity.

"If you bring me Buzz," she said ear-
nestly, "you shall have us both as a
reward."

"It's a bargain," asserted Billy gamely,
watching the deepening of the dimple in
Althea's cheek.

As he stepped out into the street, the icy,
winter wind smote him, and he thanked
his lucky stars that it was cold weather,
and that tightly closed doors and windows
muffled the indignant meows of the incar-
cerated Buzz.

Billy reported daily to Althea. Thus
far he had been unable to locate the cat,
but his efforts were becoming more and
more strenuous. He set his teeth, ground
his heel into the parlor rug, and declared
that it was victory or death. And Althea
impressed upon him how much faith she
had in his efforts and how grateful she
was.

The three days went by, and on the
evening of the third, Billy rang the bell
at Althea's. She answered in person, and
he put the cat into her arms.

The reunion was touching. Buzz was
beside himself with joy and so was Al-
thea. Billy watched them with unhappy
eyes. Somehow victory was not as sweet
as he had imagined. To tell the truth,
Billy was a little ashamed of himself. He
grew more and more so as the evening
advanced. At last he could stand it no
longer.

"Althea," he paused. Althea looked
with growing surprise at his miserable
face. He swallowed the lump in his throat
and went on doggedly.

"I can't stand it, Althea, to have you
look at me so gratefully. I know you'll
never forgive me, but—I thought you
would take me back if I found Buzz,
and—" he sat up very straight and squared
his broad shoulders as if to dislodge their
burden, "I—oh, Althea, he hasn't been lost
at all—he's been shut in our basement."

Poor Billy! He could not look at her;
he could not bring himself to face the ex-
pression of horror and grief and disap-
pointment that must be in her eyes. She
said nothing for a moment. Her face was
buried in her hands; her shoulders were
shaking as if with silent sobs. Buzz
climbed upon Billy's knee and affection-
ately dug his claws deeper and deeper into
Billy, but his victim was too crushed to
resent it.

Then Althea suddenly turned toward
him and hid her face against his shoulder.

His arm went around her. At this moment of self-abasement, she seemed more desirable than ever before. With a deep sigh Billy gave up the situation. He was no longer the proud strategist, but the criminal awaiting sentence.

"Billy,"—Althea's voice was somewhat muffled—"you have been such a dear to own up and—well I—oh, Billy, I was sorry, and I missed you, and—" desperately—"I opened our hall window and put Buzz—over on your roof—myself."

Dressy Designs for Misses

(Continued from page 1003)

suitable for street frocks. The pattern comes in four sizes, from fifteen to eighteen years. The sixteen-year size requires eight and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3424 (15 cents).—Never was a more attractive model designed for embroidery flouncing than the one illustrated. The front panel is tucked at intervals, while three tucks on either side of the front give fullness to the waist. The upper portion of the skirt is tucked to hip depth. A pretty shaped bertha is applied to the waist. The bertha is hand-embroidered and may be omitted if desired. The shops are showing so many embroideries and bordered materials this season, such as lawn, pongee, foulard and chiffon cloth, that there is a wide variety to select from. The pattern can be had in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years, and requires seven and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the sixteen-year size.

Cheerfulness Helps Cure Disease

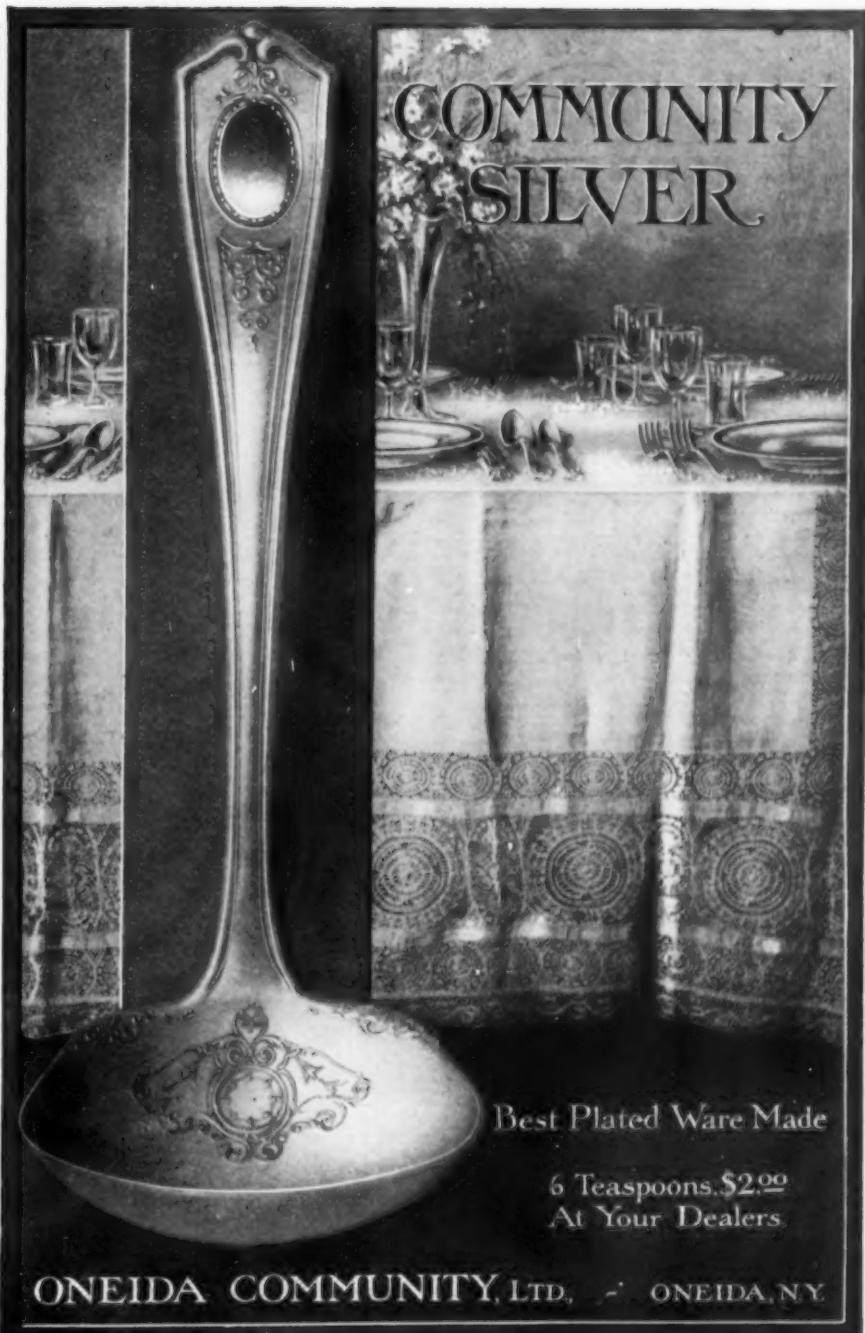
The restorative power of good cheer is far greater than medicine, and mental depression is the true physician's very worst enemy; it is the bane of the sick room and the shackle upon recovery. In fact, the mental attitude is responsible for more ills than all other causes put together.

If a nurse cannot control her feelings, or the exterior manifestations of them, her usefulness is turned into uselessness, and anything useless in a sick room is positively harmful.

The jest has an important part to play in the sick room as a remedy for irritability. Don't tell long stories; don't talk about some other person's trials, and don't think up miserable possibilities. The keynote to successful nursing is order, observation and obedience; these qualities joined with tact—the want of which is the base of nearly every sin which a nurse may commit—make for the ideal attendant upon a person who is sick.

VERY LIBERAL CASH PRIZES

Are offered for the next few months to all club-raisers sending ten or more subscriptions for McCall's Magazine in one calendar month. These cash prizes are given upon a definite guarantee basis as a bonus for good work. Remember, you are entitled to either premiums or cash commission for all subscriptions entirely in addition to the cash prizes. Write today for Spring Cash Prize Announcement. The McCall Company, New York City.



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BUST and HIPS



Every woman who attempts to make a dress or shirt waist immediately discovers how difficult it is to obtain a good fit by the usual "trying-on-method" with herself for the model and a looking-glass with which to see how it fits at the back.

"HALL-BORCHERT PERFECTION Adjustable Dress Forms"

do away with all discomforts and disappointments in fitting, and render the work of dressmaking at once easy and satisfactory. This form can be adjusted to 30 different shapes and sizes; bust raised or lowered, also made longer and shorter at the waist line and form raised or lowered to suit any desired skirt length. Very easily adjusted, cannot get out of order, and will last a lifetime.
Write for Illustrated Booklet containing complete line of Dress Forms with prices
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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other. Guaranteed to color silk, wool and cotton equally well. Ask your druggist or mailed at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye. **MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Ill.**

Suesine Silk for Summer

**Prettiest and Most Attractive of All Silks
for Summer DRESSES AND WAISTS**

Every woman who sees Suesine is charmed with its wondrous beauty—right, bright and altogether charming, it is the most delightful and fascinating of fabrics for summer wear at home, up in the mountains or down by the sea.

Anyone with the slightest artistic taste cannot fail to make an artistically draped dress of this exquisite material, for it is of very supple and clinging nature and falls into the long, soft, graceful folds so much in fashion this season.

It is claimed by the practical women, and rightfully claimed, that an evening or daytime dress of Suesine Silk is a wonderful investment as it gives most excellent service, and costs only 47¢ a yard, which is less than half the price of good China or Jap silk.

Experience has proven to thousands of fastidious women that Suesine Silk is a fabric for dressy uses or constant wear; for every week in the year, and for every day in the week. Season after season, by constant use, Suesine has proved its lasting beauty, its better wear, and its great economy.

If your storekeeper hasn't Suesine write to the makers for samples; they will send you 41 large and generous pieces of the Suesine in different shades and colors, from which you can judge for yourself of its beauty of texture and color charm. When you ask for these free samples give the name of the storekeeper with whom you deal and say whether or not he sells Suesine Silk—with the name on the edge—please be sure to give that information when you write.

Suesine Silk is sold only through retail merchants. But if there is no Dealer near you who has Suesine Silk, all you need do is enclose color sample and price, 47¢ cents a yard, to Bedford Mills, 8 to 14 West 3d Street, New York City, and Bedford Mills will have your order filled by a reliable firm.

The price of Suesine Silk in Canada is 65 cents, owing to the duty.

Every yard of genuine Suesine Silk shows the words—SUESINE SILK—in tiny letters on the edge. Write for the 41 Free Samples. Mention your Dealer's name. Write NOW, TODAY



McCall Pattern
No. 3308. Re-
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Suesine Silk
for size 36.

41 Samples Free. Bedford Mills Desk 5
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Always, when writing, be sure to mention the name and address of your Dealer, and say whether or not he sells Suesine

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Just a "Twist of the Wrist" Starts or Stops the Machine!

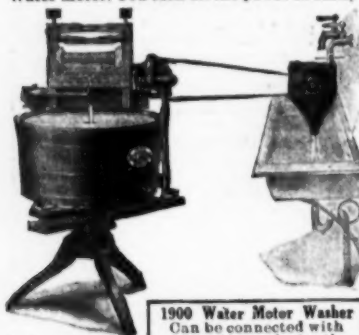
The 1900 Motor Washers are now at work in thousands of homes. They are doing the work formerly done by women, at a cost of 2 cents a week for power. Saving thousands upon thousands of dollars in wash bills. Saving worlds of wash-day troubles. Leaving the women free to do other work while the machines are doing the washing.

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Washes a Tubful in Six Minutes!

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The outfit consists of the famous 1900 Washer with either Electric Motor or Water Motor. You turn on the power as easily as you turn on the light, and back and forth goes the tub, washing the clothes for dear life. And it's all so simple and easy that overseeing its work is mere child's play.



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The motor runs Washer and Wringer. We guarantee the perfect working of both. No extra charge for Wringer, which is one of the finest made. **WRITE FOR FREE BOOK and 80 Days' FREE TRIAL OFFER!** Don't doubt! Don't say it can't be done. The free book proves that it can. But we do not ask you to take our word for it. We offer to send a 1900 Motor Washer on absolute Free Trial for an entire month to any responsible person. Not a cent of security—nor a promise to buy. Just your word that you will give it a test. We even agree to pay the freight, and will take it back if it fails to do all we claim for it. A postal card with your name and address sent to us today will bring you the book free by return mail.

All correspondence should be addressed to **1900 WASHER CO.**, 2204 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y. Or, if you live in Canada, write to the Canadian Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada, and in all principal cities. We also make shipments from our warehouses in Kansas, City, San Francisco and Seattle.

**1900 Electric Motor Washer
Can be connected with any ordinary
Electric Light Fixture**



Wedding Invitations, Announcements, Etc.
100 in script lettering, including two
sets of envelopes, \$2.50. Write for
samples. 100 Visiting Cards, 50c.
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25 COLORED U. S. VIEW POST CARDS **10c**
All different. No trash. Our great
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An Anecdote of a Great Poet

Lord Tennyson was a somewhat gruff and formidable man, whose manner with curious strangers was by no means gentle and pleasant.

Once a young woman, who had been just introduced to the great man at Fresh-water, was left alone with him on the sea-shore. She stood in immense awe of the poet and therefore did not interrupt him as he sat speechless, gazing straight ahead of him at the sea.

The long silence was broken at last in an astonishing manner by Tennyson. He was going to open his lips and utter some lovely thought, the young woman imagined. Instead, he opened them and in gruff and gloomy tones gave voice to this remark:

"You creak."

The girl started back in horror.

Tennyson added as explanation:

"You creak. Your stays creak."

This so startled the young woman that she ran away and went indoors, where a large company, she found, was gathered together over tea. In a little time Tennyson appeared, a vague expression on his countenance, as though something had gone wrong with him. The girl, now accounting him possibly mad and certainly impolite, tried hard to hide away from him.

In vain. His eagle eye found her out. He threaded his way among the other guests toward her, took her hand and said in resonant tones before the whole company of them:

"My dear, I beg your pardon. I find it was my braces."

The feelings of the young woman and the astonishment of the guests may be left to the imagination.

"Do you think he'll ever learn to run that motor boat?"

"He certainly started out in a business-like manner. Threw away the book of instructions."—Kansas City Journal.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS ON CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Whenever you desire to have the address of your magazine changed it is absolutely necessary to mention your old as well as your new address. We receive many requests each day in which a subscriber simply states that she has moved to a certain address and wants her magazine sent accordingly. She takes it for granted that we know her old address. As our subscribers' names are filed according to States and towns it is impossible to locate any name without having the full name and address as it is given in the original subscription.

Where a subscriber asks for the change of address and fails to give the old address as well as the new, we are compelled to write for this information. This causes delay and extra trouble for the subscriber as well as ourselves. Please bear in mind if you ever have occasion to change your address that you must give your full old address as well as the new. It is necessary to notify us at least four weeks before you wish the change of address to take effect. It may be interesting to you to know that about seventy-five thousand requests are received by us each year for changes of addresses. We can handle these changes with satisfaction all around if you do your part. The McCall Company, Subscription Department, New York City.

May Wine a Delicious Spring Drink

A national spring drink of Germany is so delicious as to warrant its introduction into American homes. In the Fatherland it is general and the May bowl is an established feature. The drink is so easily made that it comes within the scope of every household and expresses good fellowship at the same time that it is eminently agreeable to the taste. For its making is required an herb known as waldmeister, and which reaches its perfection in the month of May. In Germany the herb is common and is gathered fresh by each householder for her own use. For no family would think of being without this popular spring drink, and its making is an established feature of the season. The fresh herbs are tied in bunches and hung out of doors in the shade for two hours, but in this country it must be purchased from dealers who import materials of the sort, and is ready for use.

For two quarts of wine, one and a half ounces of the waldmeister will be needed. The wine should be of the best, and white of good quality and Rhine wine is the best of all, although any good white sort can be used. Put the waldmeister in a stone jar with two quarts of the wine and two pounds of sugar and stand in the ice box for one hour. Strain, bottle, and cork tightly, then store in a cool place. At the time of serving pour into a punch bowl and add sliced oranges, strawberry, a shredded pineapple, or a combination of all fruits, as liked. Add a cube of ice and when cold serve in punch glasses. Air-tight bottling, which is important to success if the seasoned wine is to be kept for any length of time. Fill the bottles to the point of overflowing, force in the corks and pour a little paraffine over them.

How to Serve Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES AND TOAST.—Cut some slices of stale bread very thin and toast them a light brown, butter quite thick, and line the bottom and sides of a pudding-dish with them. Fill the dish with strawberries as full as it will hold and sift plenty of sugar through and over them. Set this in the oven for about half an hour. Serve very cold with rich cream.

STRAWBERRY JAM.—Take equal weights of berries and sugar. Mash the berries well in a preserving kettle, heating slowly for half an hour; then add the sugar and boil twenty minutes, stirring frequently and skimming.

STRAWBERRYADE.—Crush to a smooth paste one quart of ripe berries, add the juice of one lemon and three pints of water. Let stand three hours, then strain the juice through a cloth over three-fourths of a pound of sugar, squeezing the cloth hard, and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Set on ice before serving.

Swearing at Central

In Denmark recently manners over the telephone have not been all they might be, and the operators have suffered, says Collier's. A scheme of retribution has been devised. Whenever "Central" receives any oburgations which she does not fancy she promptly switches her end of the line on to a receptive phonographic disk. Thus the speaker's discourtesy is canned. He is summoned to the telephone headquarters, or haled into court, and if he denies the charge he is convicted out of his own mouth. It is said that telephonic speech in Denmark is improving.

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 thickens the soups and gravies, makes the ices and ice creams smoother and richer, and is the basis for delicious salads, desserts and candies.

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Made of specially treated French horn. Different from all other curlers—doesn't make the hair "kinky." Positively will not injure the hair.

If your Dealer can't supply you with Magic Curlers send us 25 cents for a card of 5 curlers, or 10 cents for sample set of 2 curlers.

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A Luxurious toilet necessity—cooling, refreshing and assuring a clear, refined, delicate, summer complexion. It is prepared from purest materials—beautifying without injuring the skin. It is the only complexion powder that clings—the only one put up in a **Wooden Box**—retaining all its delicate perfume and medication until entirely used up. Five colors, Flesh, White, Brunette, Cream and Special Pink.

50c—Everywhere—50c

WHAT A WOMAN LOVES

Whatever a woman loves establishes for itself at once a positive value before the world. Her finer sense is quick to discern real merit, and humankind respects her judgment. If a woman holds **THE BEST IS NONE TO GOOD FOR BABY**, why should not the same judgment gauge the quality for the entire family's needs—especially when the best costs no more?

STAR SEAMLESS WATER BOTTLES

Have won the praises of every woman who has tried them. They are the only positively seamless moulded Bottles ever made. They are cast in one piece, smooth and even as a glove—no seams, cords, joints or unions of any kind to give away—and they simply can't leak. Besides they are so neat, and can be folded up into a very small package convenient for traveling. Send for one and examine it for yourself.

Water Bottles, Combinations, Syringes, Finger Cots, Household Gloves, Surgeons' Gloves, Nipples, Masks, etc. A Complete Line—The Best Quality—At Sensible Prices.

Your correct address on a postal card, giving the name of your dealer, will bring you absolutely free a beautiful little Romance in booklet form, fully illustrated, "THE BLOOD OF VENUS," and a plan by which you can examine for yourself our

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J-5875
One motion collapsible Go-cart, full size. Chase, leather hood and body in Maroon, Green or Tan. 3/4 inch rubber tires. **\$1.00** cash, 50 cents monthly payments. Total price...**\$5.50**

H-3072—This Iron Bed, strikingly attractive distinctive style, heavy uniform posts and top rail, glossy, hard enamel—any color desired—all chills decorated in Bronze. **\$1.00** cash, 50c monthly payments. Total price...**\$5.85**

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His Wife and Paula Cuyler

(Continued from page 985)

forgotten me. When his telegram came. He complimented me on my appearance and offered me seconds to play at fifty a week. I—I could have cried, it meant so much!"

"Don't, don't!" he begged piteously. "I have done all I could do, Molly, and if I have failed—"

"Oh, it's not that, John. You haven't failed, but, then, neither have you succeeded—it's the sameness that appalls me, as much as the poverty."

"Poverty!" he cried, stung to the quick. "It's never been exactly that, has it?"

"Worse!" she returned, quickly.

"There has never been anything that you wanted which you did not get, has there?" he questioned.

"Yes."

"What?"

"Oh, a hundred and one things, John—everything; in short, everything that money can buy—money and money alone. Why, I was better off financially before I married you."

His face had gone a dull brick red and his voice was none too steady when he spoke. "Then why did you marry me?" he asked.

She met his gaze and her own never faltered, though a faint crimson flamed her neck and cheeks. "I married you because I loved you and because you loved me—nothing can alter that, dear," she said. "Why do you insist on taking things this way? My going back to the stage will make no difference between us, John. Don't act like a silly schoolboy. We need money, we must have it, and Roseheim will pay me fifty dollars a week—fifty dollars every week; think, John!"

"I am thinking, Molly. And for fifty dollars a week am I to sell my wife?"

She laughed mockingly. "John, you ought to try your hand at writing melodramas—oh, yes, you shall! There's a mint of money in it. Don't add insult to injury. You know—oh, John, you're worse than a two-year-old child, far, far worse! You're not going to sell me—I'm not in the market in the first place, and again, I fancy I'd bring such a sorry figure that I'd be withdrawn. Now, aren't you ashamed of yourself? Of course you are! Whoever heard of anything so ridiculous in all their life, and from a man, a big, overgrown brute-man! Why, I'm ashamed of you myself."

She turned and shot him a merry smile, and tripped daintily across the rag carpet, her hands full of dishes. Gilmor sat watching her in silence, noting her every look and movement.

At the cupboard, she turned suddenly and began again in her low, even mezzo voice. "If it's your name you're afraid of, John, why don't let that alarm you a moment. I shall be Paula Cuyler again. Paula Cuyler!—it's ever so prettier than Mary Gilmor, isn't it?"

"It looks well on the playbills, yes," he answered.

"Why, of course it does! It suggests calciums and rouge pots and curtain calls and—all those things. John, you must come after me every night—come after me and bring me home."

"Mary!"

"John! Why must you sit there and call my name like Hamlet's father's ghost or a victim of a Welsh rabbit?"

"Mary, don't go! Is there nothing I can say, do, that will make you see, understand—the many things which I do? I'll do anything!" He rose in his chair and held out his hands to her, a world of yearning, deep and all-powering, in his voice. For a moment the very bigness of him frightened her, made her pause and think and pausing, think again. But the room, the house—it was so cheaply poor.

She set her teeth and answered him in quiet, even tones. "You're a man, a man, and you don't understand. I might talk myself black and blue and yet you would be asking why, why?"

"You are right. I ask it now," he said.

She made a gesture of dissent. Don't be unreasonable, John, don't, there's a good boy. We're going to open with East Lynne, villain, me cheeld and all. Isn't it just lovely? East Lynne—you've seen me play it before, only then I was the maid, and now I'm to be Barbara. Barbara, you know—she never told her love, but prayed for peace of mind because he loved another. Oh, laugh, you silly."

"It's rot, pure and simple. That sort of thing does more harm than all—"

"Oh, don't, don't!" she laughed. "But it is very terrible—honor bright. Almost as bad as this desirable six-room with bath dwelling, now isn't it?"

"It is. By the way, is Letty going to play little Willie or is it Eva—anyway, the child?"

"What?" The laugh died on her lips and a look of horror crept into her eyes. "John!" she cried, aghast.

"Is she?" he persisted.

"John! . . . Letty!—my baby! . . . Why, you don't mean it! You are—crazy!"

"Fifteen a week, at least," he reminded her calmly.

"Fifteen a week! How can you think of such a thing—even in fun? It is terrible—my Letty! It's—it's unnatural of you, John."

"My dear Mary, I didn't mean it that way. You were speaking of dollars—dollars, weren't you?—and Letty—they need a child for the show, don't they?"

"But not Letty—my baby!" she cried quickly. "Letty—I wouldn't let her go near the stage for—anything!—my baby."

"Not with you, her own mother?" he questioned.

"With no one!" she cried passionately. "Why?"

"Because—because—no, just no!"

He shrugged his shoulders. "But when I'm at work and you're at the theater, what then? And besides, seeing you act—"

"No, she won't," the mother quickly interrupted.

"No?"

"No."

There was silence. The oil in the lamp burned down and the chimney began to cover with a thick, ugly smoke, the scent of the wick filling the room. The grandfather's clock chimed ten.

Mary raised her head. "I wonder if Mrs. McGraw has gone to bed, John?" she said.

"I guess not—why?" he asked.

"I thought I'd run in and use her telephone, that's all," she returned quietly. "I want to speak to Roseheim—to give him my final answer now."

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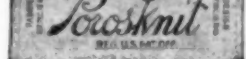
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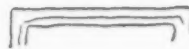
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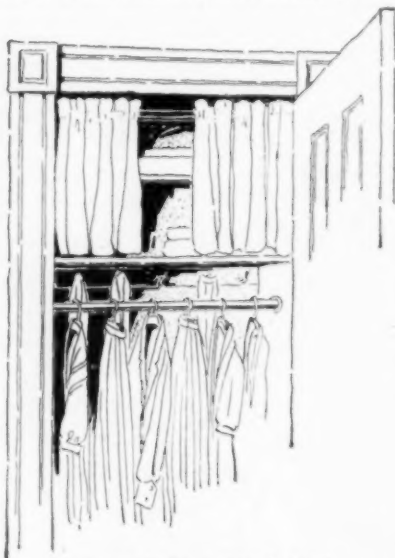
By MRS. OLIVER BELL BUNCE

THE clever woman, when planning a new house, is pretty sure to make her adviser, the architect, fully understand that the closets are without a doubt a most important need. And each one of these places should be, if possible, spacious and roomy, and above all be fitted up with all the conveniences necessary for the hanging of clothes and all sorts of garments which are needed for daytime or evening. And to add to this comfort there should be some

But in these days of small apartments, where the rooms are nothing but cubby-holes and where closets are few, the space as well as its furnishings is surely a hard proposition, and the question invariably is how to find room for the numerous garments which the woman of today considers necessary for a toilette, and how can the delicate silks and satins be put away without crushing.

In the planning of a closet much depends on the size, and the room afforded for the placing of poles, shelves, and the like.

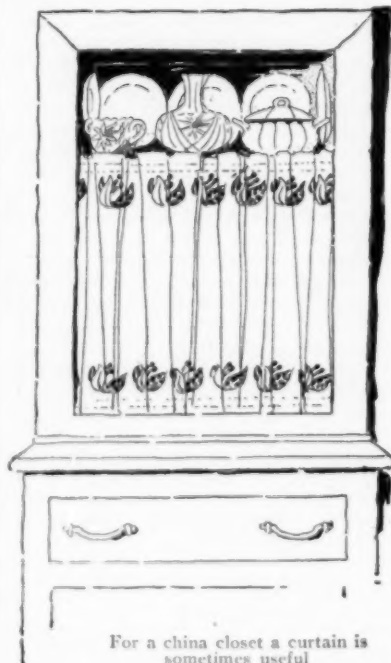
This sort of a closet is much better painted than papered. A light tone of French gray is often selected because it gives a cleanly look to the surface, as well as for economy's sake, as it can be sponged down when soiled, besides giving a lighter tone to the space than those of a darker color. The shelves should number two, and be placed within easy reach. If possible the upper shelf should be furnished with a brass rod on which some light texture can be hung, keeping both shelves free from dust, and also serve as a good protection from moths for the various belongings placed thereon.



A conveniently arranged closet

good shelves of stout pine which serve principally for the stowing away of articles that are in daily use, also for those belongings which when needed for future service are safe, and yet always within reach when the time comes for them to be utilized. Every closet has its own particular purpose, and for the comfort and convenience of the housewife it is necessary that this purpose should be fulfilled.

In old-fashioned homes (and there are still many of them) the linen closet was much respected. It was a roomy place with a number of wooden shelves piled high with the family linen. The wife of forty years ago showed with pride the damask tablecloths of different sizes and of various patterns, with table-napkins in the same weave and design. These shelves were most abundantly supplied with linen towels, coarse and fine, picked out in attractive colored borders. On the center shelf were the bath linens of a still coarser material, and face cloths of various kinds. Each one of these house belongings was beautifully marked with the family initial embroidered in white or colors, according to the purpose, and these sets were neatly stored away, each one on its own particular shelf ready for service.

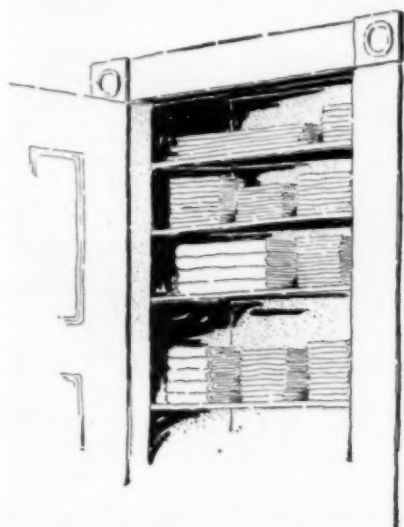


For a china closet a curtain is sometimes useful

The next consideration should be the pole for the skirt and waist-hangers. These poles can be purchased at any one of the department stores and are of walnut, cherry or of natural wood. If desired in the natural wood these can be painted a French gray like that of the

side walls. To secure them tightly in place use brass sockets which come for the purpose, and are fastened to each side wall, and in which the poles are slipped in easily, ready for service.

As for the dress and coat-hangers, as well as those for the skirts, there are some



The linen closet, showing sheets, pillowcases, table linen, etc., in neat piles

of wood and others of steel, but many women cover these hangers with any pretty colored silk. They are first well padded and then trimmed lightly with ribbon. These are peculiarly appropriate for the hanging of silk or lace waists, while the skirt hangers are sometimes decorated with an inch-wide ribbon and toward the center are festooned dainty sachets or small cushions of bag-shape, filled with orris root or some sweet-smelling powder, which gives a pleasant odor to the costume.

As a floor covering for the closet nothing is better than a good piece of Brussels carpet of a small figure, which should fit tightly the surface on all sides. But if the bare floor is preferred, the boards can be stained in a tint of mahogany, walnut or oak, and then be shellacked, and afterward be oiled weekly and rubbed with a cotton-flannel cloth duster.

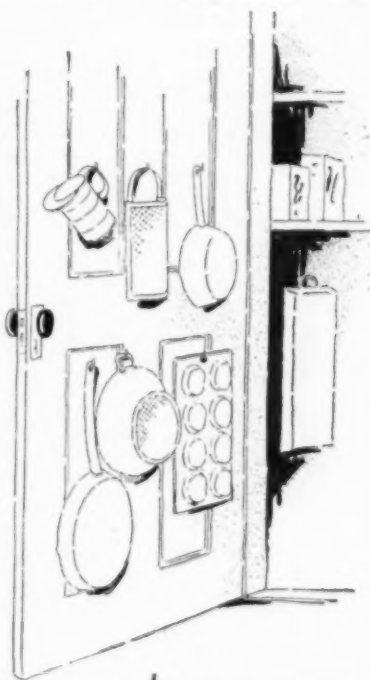
In many closets there are side shelves which are utilized for hat boxes, or any of the articles which necessarily are used from time to time. However, the secret of a well-furnished closet is to observe the old tried motto, "A place for everything and everything in its place."

The closet of today often adds to the ornamentation of a room and in some cases actually becomes a decorative focus. For a bedroom, where this place is often much in evidence, the doors may be taken off and the space hung with unholstery. To make a good showing a stout pole, with its fixtures, is put between the sides of the framework of the door and from this a rod is hung, with a curtain either plain or with figures of the same tints as the prevailing colors of the room. In selecting a door pole those of brass are much more attractive than the wooden sort. Much thought should be given to the drapery and its hanging. For closet doors a pretty cretonne is excellent and most attractive, but any of the lighter materials will suffice, provided the selection is a suitable one. Most of these fabrics have enough body to hang gracefully and

are easily put in place so as to run easily backward and forward at will, which is absolutely necessary for a curtain of this sort. The one fault of the closet curtain is that it is apt to sag, and to avoid this the drapery should be hung clearing the floor, the material carefully measured, the pleats evenly laid, the rings of one size and the curtain pins always smooth and free from rust.

Every closet has its own particular purpose, but the imported china closet as a rule must be treated differently. In this closet the daintiest of china is kept, the shelves decorated with the finest of cups and saucers to be used only on stated occasions, and where the closet itself is of special design. To add to its attractiveness, a pretty background can be given by a strip of brown plush or green corduroy, held in place by thumb tacks. Any color will make a good showing but the prevailing tone of the room is the best tint for the purpose. As an additional decoration it is really worth trying.

For the everyday china closet, which is generally in the butler's pantry, extreme



On the inside of the kitchen closet door screw small brass hooks to serve as hangers for different articles

neatness should be the first essential. To keep the shelves dainty and cleanly cover them with a pure white paper of more than ordinary thickness, of a glazed surface and creamy in tone. This is generally found at any stationer's where wrapping paper is sold. One sheet evenly cut in half will supply one shelf, and if smoothly laid will be held in place by the dishes. It can be dusted weekly, can be easily replaced at a moderate price and well worth some consideration.

A good thought is to have small cleats nailed to each shelf, which are used for the holding of small platters, cake plates and glass dishes. To give a decorative effect, the door can be removed and a brass rod set in on the second shelf. On this can be hung a madras curtain, leaving the top shelf free for any pretty bit of faience and making a quaint, picturesque effect for the whole.

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The most troublesome of all is the kitchen closet, and even the best of home-makers shuts her eyes most willingly to what she calls "her greatest aggravation," because however orderly she is herself, there are times when the best of maids is sure to neglect this place, which is one of the essential points of good housekeeping. However, much depends on the closet, whether large or small, and if it is one of the apartment sort it naturally has but little show, the problem becoming rather perplexing, as there is no rule that can be laid down for its furnishing. If space permits there are extra standing closets, which can be purchased at a moderate cost, which help along, and are great aids in keeping the kitchen neat and everything in place. On the inside of the door of the closet can be screwed small brass hooks which serve as hangers for different articles for cooking. To dress this closet there is a shelf paper with lace edges, which comes by the roll, and if preferred there is also an oilcloth which comes by the yard and in various designs and colors. This is just wide enough for the shelf, and is tacked at the back to keep it in place. This can be easily washed and be kept spotlessly clean.

It is a good idea to have each shelf furnished with cleats for holding pie plates, pot lids or any small articles used every day. The floor of this closet should be covered with oilcloth in some neat design, which will be a suitable place to store away heavy pots, meat pans or other articles of the sort in the heavy ironware used in cooking.

Although there are many sides in the treatment of closets, yet there is a decorative one equally pleasing. One woman of individual taste, who had given a great deal of attention to the building of her home, laid out a plan for her closet doors which gave genuine pleasure. The woodwork of the doors was painted in a rich tone of old ivory white, while the knobs were large and heavy in an old Colonial design of cut glass. On each door panel was a motto of clear lettering, some in gold, others in silver, and some in the natural wood outlined with a line of brilliant red. These mottoes were suitable for each room. For a dining-room was a Shakespearean selection, "Let good digestion wait on appetite and health on both." On the bedroom door was "Fast bind, fast find." On another door the old saying, "A place for everything and everything in its place." On a library closet, which was built in a corner of the wall, was "East and west, home's the best." All of these good old sayings attracted general attention and gave a feeling of cheer to those who entered within this home.

A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love; pleasure bestowed upon a grateful mind was never sterile, but generally gratitude begets reward.

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The Quest

(Continued from page 1016)

to be drawn in. At the table the manager
gave him his card.

"That is my name," he said. "Now I
want you to play for me, and you can
make your own price."

Pietro glanced at the card, his eyes
brightening a little when he saw the name
as though in recognition.

"Yes," he said, "I know of you. You
brought Caruso to America. He has told
me about it. You are a good manager to
work for."

"What?" with wonder in his eyes, "you
know Caruso, and playing here on Eliza-
beth Street? I do not understand. But
you will name a price? No?" at the utter
refusal on the other's face. "Then at least
you will tell me why? Believe me, I am
your friend. I am the friend of any man
who can play like you do. Is there no as-
sistance I can give?"

For a moment Pietro's eyes remained
cold; then he threw out his arms, suddenly,
passionately, letting them fall upon the
table. The two men looked at each other.
It was like the last sobbing notes of the
love song.

"Yes," he said drearily, "there is no rea-
son why I should not tell. I have tried and
failed, and now it does not matter. It was
only that I did not like notoriety—but even
that does not matter now. In my own
country I loved a girl named Francesca.
We were betrothed; but I did not dare tell
her people, for she was noble and I was
not, and I had no money. I loved music
and went away and studied and in time
began to earn money, and at last made a
great engagement for two years, and went
to England and France and came to
America. When it was over I was rich,
and I went straight to Italy and bought
a castle, and then went for Francesca."

He was silent for some minutes, his head
dropping upon his hands. At length he
went on in the same dreary voice: "She
was gone. Her people had lost money and
her mother died, and her father had
brought her to America. I followed, and
found her father had died here on this
Street, and Francesca had disappeared. I
dressed in rough clothes, and have been
searching ever since. That is all, only the
little love song I play is one she used to
like. I have never heard the song played
by anyone else. When Francesca hears it
she will know I am near, and will come."

The manager had been regarding him
closely.

"You face seems half familiar," he said,
"but I do not seem to recall the name
Pietro."

"It is not my name," quietly. "I took it
to save annoyance. But the name does not
matter. Now I will go."

"Why can you not play for me, a few
nights at least?" urged the manager. "You
can still continue the search."

"I shall not play any more, except as I
do now without price, until I find her,"
was the answer. "I have played the song
at every Italian corner on this street, but
there are some of my countrymen in other
parts of the city. I shall not give up the
search until I have made the violin call
her name on every block in New York."

A month later there was a benefit at this
manager's theater for the sufferers of a
fire on Elizabeth Street. As soon as it was
announced, Pietro went to the manager's
office.

"I will play for this, if you like," he said.

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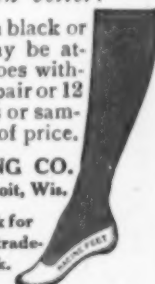
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"Good! And what name shall I put on the bill?"

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So "Pietro, violin," went on the posters, and when he appeared on the stage there was no applause to greet him, for the name was strange. But when the bow rippled caressingly across the strings a great hush fell upon the house, which lasted through two selections, and then the violinist's head sank upon his instrument and a low, yearning cry floated out, then changed and rose into a passionate, imperious entreaty, which carried the audience on breathless to the last sobbing note.

With the first pleading cry there had come a smothered exclamation from the back of the audience, and now as the last note sobbed away into silence there was a joyous "Bernardot, oh, Bernardot!" and oblivious of the faces staring on either side, a girl was hurrying toward the stage, her head high, her eyes shining, her arms extended, to meet the man who had already leaped down among the audience and was coming toward her.

The Charm of Lovable Women

Very lovable is the woman who has cultivated a disposition angelic enough to see the good and not the vile side of human nature, who can be severe with her own failings and excuse the faults of others.

We are told that she is a dull, uninteresting creature; and if we take the trouble to look into the matter, we find that she does not laugh at her neighbor's pet weakness; she does not enjoy hitting out right and left at the world at large, and is always ready with a plea for unseen reasons, which, if they could be revealed, would go a long way toward modifying harsh judgment.

Our lovable woman may not be witty, she may be a little prosy, but she it is to whom we go when in trouble for sympathy, and confide with a feeling that our secret will not be torn to shreds as soon as our back is turned.

The Thin Girl's Temper

No thin woman can afford to lose her temper. "Nothing," says a good authority, "will make you so angular or give your face such an undesirable look as the free indulgence of your own will." A girl who was thin to a really painful degree gained thirty pounds in sixty days on the following regimes. Twelve hours' sleep a day; a well-ventilated and cold room to sleep in, with plenty of fresh air all night; light down coverlets for warmth and hot-water bags at the feet if they are cold; loose, light clothing at all times, with plenty of space about the chest, shoulders and waist; a diet of cereals, cocoa, fresh fruits or starchy vegetables, potatoes, beans, etc., milk and cream—everything of a warming, fat-producing nature in the way of food; warm baths, though not too frequently.

Easy Way to Hemstitch

Draw the required number of threads. Turn the hem down, and tack with the edge in the center of the drawn threads. Lessen the tension of your machine and stitch as nearly on the edge of the hem as possible. Remove the tacking threads; take the garment in one hand, and the hem in the other, and pull the edge of the hem to the bottom of the drawn threads. This is very quickly done, and can scarcely be distinguished from hand work. Hemstitched tucks are made on the same principle.



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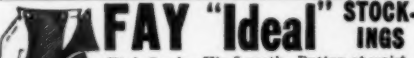
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What Mary Gave

She gave an hour of patient care to her little baby sister, who was cutting teeth. She gave a string and a crooked pin and a great deal of good advice to the three-year-old brother, who wanted to play at fishing. She gave Ellen, the maid, a precious hour to go and visit her sick baby at home, for Ellen was a widow, and left her child at its grandmother's while she worked to get bread for both. She could not have seen them very often if Mary had not offered to attend the door while she went away.

But this is not all that Mary gave, says the Christian Observer. She dressed herself so neatly and looked so bright and kind and obliging that she gave her mother a thrill of pleasure whenever she caught sight of the young, pleasant face. She wrote a letter to her father, who was absent on business. She gave patient attention to a long story by her grandmother, and when it was ended, made the old lady happy by a good-night kiss. Thus she had given valuable presents to six people in one day; and yet she had not a cent in the world. She was as good as gold, and she gave something of herself to all those who were so happy as to meet her.

How to Please Her

She likes some noble, honorable man to be thoughtful of her, kind and considerate of her welfare.

When well and becomingly dressed, a quiet notice of it is always appreciated.

A word of praise for a nice dinner or supper often more than compensates her for the worry and work of preparation.

She wants her husband not only to be her supporter but her companion, remembering that it is the kind word that often brings her greater happiness than a new set of dishes, though presents like the latter are always welcome.

She likes to be made to realize that she is good for something besides a mere household drudge.

She likes to be petted occasionally, but not in public. The little private pet names are very dear to a woman's heart.

Useful People

Usefulness of any man or woman lies principally in the willingness back of the hands to do as well as they possibly can whatever comes their way. As a rule, it will be found that the most useless persons in the world are those who are "waiting" for something to turn up. And by the same sign, it is a fact that the most useful beings are those who have taken up the first thing that came to hand and done the best they could with it. These people usually find something to their liking in the long run, too, and if this be denied them they have the good sense to learn to like what comes.

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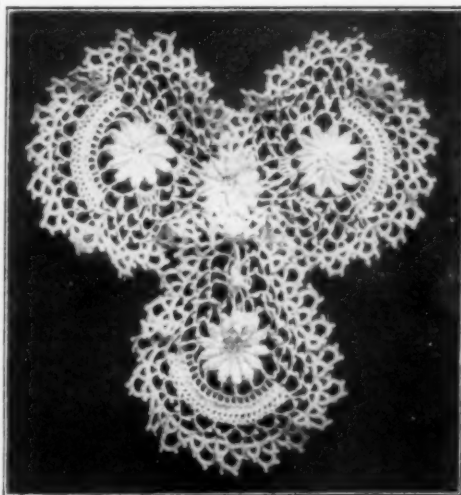
Irish Lace Neck Riggings

By ELIZABETH HOF

Terms used in Irish crochet: Chain
stitch, ch; slip stitch, sl st; single crochet,
s c; double crochet d c; long treble l t;
treble crochet t c; picot, p; picot loop, p l.
JABOT WITH DAISY CENTER.—For the
daisies make 13 d c on 2 strands of pad-

and continue working picot loops all
around loops of the last row to the corner
of close work, putting the last d c into the
1st 3 ch loop of crescent; fasten off. Join
the thread to the 3d loop, counting from
the loop above the small shell, make 5 p
loops, putting 2 d c with a loop in be-
tween, in the loop that comes di-
rectly over the shell; after making 5
loops, turn; sl st to the center of
last loop, 4 p, loop, on the last row,
turn; sl st to center of last loop
and work 3 p, loops on last row;
turn sl st to center of last loop and
work 3 picot loops on last row, put-
ting 2 d c in the center loop, turn,
3 times; then work 2 loops; turn
and work 1 loop; finish with
straightening line.

BORDER.—Make 7 d c on the first
4 ch, 4 d c on next 4 ch, ch 6, catch
back on the 4th of the 1st 7 d c, * 4
d c, p, 6 d c in the 6 ch loop, 3 d c
under the same ch with 4 d c, 4 d c
under next ch, ch 6, catch back be-
side last loop, 4 d c in 6 ch loop, ch
7, catch in the 2d d c from p on
1st loop, 4 d c, p, 4 d c, p 3 d c, all
in 7 ch loop, finish 2d loop with 2 d
c, p, 4 d c; 3 d c under same ch with
4 d c, 4 d c on next ch, ch 6, catch
back beside last loop; repeat from

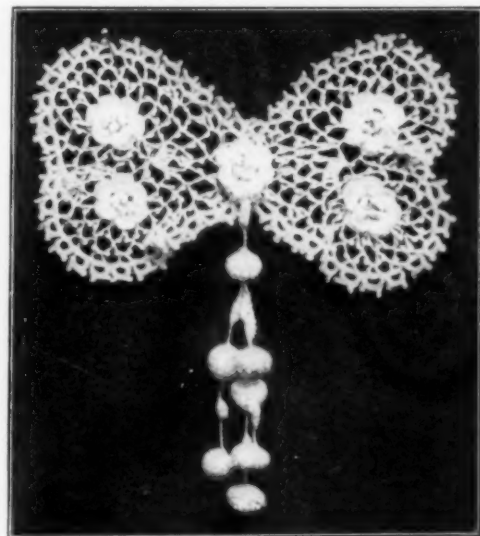


Jabot with daisy center

ding cord, join in a ring, 10 d c on cord
above, turn, 1 d c in each of 10 d c, 1 d c
in the ring, turn; * 1 d c in each of 7 d c,
3 d c on cord alone, turn, 1 d c in each d c
of last row, 1 d c in ring; repeat from *
until you have made 12 petals, break off
thread and join the first and last petals to-
gether with needle and thread. Make a
ring of 8 strands of padding cord and join
working thread and cover the ring closely
with d c, sew to the center of daisy very
firmly. Join the thread to the end of a
petal, ch 9, 1 t c in the end of the next
petal, ch 6, 1 t c in the end of next petal,
4 times, ch 6, p, ch 7, p, ch 2, 1 d c in the

* around.

PENDANTS.—* chain 3, 8 dc in 1st st of
chain. Join, turn back, make 2 d c in each
st of last row, 1 d c in each st of last row,
for three rows; miss every 3d st in the
next row; stuff ball with fine cotton and
miss every 3d stitch in the next row, now
close the end with two or three sl st; ch
9, 6 d c in 2d st from hook, join and work
round and round for 5 rows without in-
creasing, miss every 2d st to close the end;
ch 9, make another ball, ch 9, and fasten
off. Make two more chains, working from
* to * and sew them to the first one just
beneath the 2d ball. Join the parts firmly



Neck bow with two wings

end of the next petal, 7 times, ch 6,
p, ch 4, 1 t c in the 4th st of the 9
ch loop, ch 2, miss 1, 1 t c in the next
st, 17 times; ** ch 6, p, ch 7, p, ch
2, 1 d c in the next loop, ** 4 times;
ch 8, 1 d c in the next loop; turn
back, make 11 d c on the 8 ch, turn
again, ch 3, miss 1, 1 t c in the next
st, ch 1, miss 1, 1 t c in the next st,
3 times, ch 3, 1 d c in the last d c
of shell, from * to * 3 times,
ch 6, p, ch 7, p, ch 2, 3 t c under the
2 ch, 17 times, turn, ch 3, 1 d c in the
next loop, 25 times, *** ch 6, p,
ch 7, p, ch 2, 1 d c in the next loop
of last row *** 4 times, work an-
other loop and catch in 1st space of
shell, and another caught in the 3d
space and still another caught in the
last space, from *** to *** 4
times, then catch the next one in the
1st ch loop; ch 6, p, ch 7, p, ch 2,
miss 2, 3 ch loops, 1 d c in the next
one, 8 times *** fasten off and
work another wing in the same way,
joining to the first one with short
loops on shell, then work a straight-
ening line around both wings com-
posed of t c with 4 ch between each, put-
ting 2 t c in each loop around sides and
ends and 3 in the corner.

together with needle and thread.

Any flower or motif can be used for a
center as in the other tabot shown on this
page; the rose was used instead of the
daisy. No. 60 Irish lace thread was used
and crochet loop No. 14.

NECK BOW WITH TWO WINGS.—Use No. 70 cotton. Flowers, first section: Chain 7, join in a ring, ch 4, 1 d c in the ring, 6 times; 1 d c, 10 t c, 1 d c under each 4 c h in turn, fasten off. Second section: Chain 6, a clover knot of 16 overs on the 6 ch, 1 d c in 1st st of chain, ch 5, a clover knot of 16 overs on the 5 ch, 1 d c in same st with first d c, 3 times; ch 4, 1 d c in same st with last d c, ch 4, 1 d c between next 2 knots, twice, ch 4, 1 d c in same place with last d c, ch 4, 1 d c between next 2 knots, twice, making 6 loops in all; 1 d c, 10 t c, 1 d c under each 4 ch loop in turn; fasten off. Make five flowers in all, joining the two sections firmly together with a needle and thread.

PICOT GROUND.—Join the thread to the 3d t c on a petal of the 1st section of a flower, * ch 5, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, miss 4 t c, 1 d c in next st, ch 5, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c on the 3d t c of next petal; repeat from * around, making 12 loops in all. Work 12 loops around another flower, joining to the 1st one by 2 loops, fasten off. Fasten the thread between the flowers to the d c that joins the loops, and with the wrong side of work next you, ch 6, 1 d c in the 1st loop to the left, ch 3, turn back, 10 t c under the 6 ch loop, 1 d c under next loop, ch 5, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c in next loop, twice, turn; sl st up to the center of the 1st loop, and work 5 double p l as follows: Ch 5, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, catch the first one between p on 1st loop, the second on the 5th t c of shell, the third on the last t c of shell, and the fourth and fifth on the next two loops; turn, sl st to the center of the 1st loop, and work 4 double p l, turn; sl st to center of 1st loop and work 2 double p l. Make another wing in the same way, joining it to the first one by a d c worked after the 1st p on each of the last 2 loops. Then ch 6 and work a straightening line around both wings as follows: 1 t c in each half-loop and 2 t c in each double p l, with 3 ch between each one except where the flowers join; here the 3 ch is omitted between the 2 t c worked into the half loops.

BORDER.—* Three d c, p, d c; working 4 or 5 d c under each loop, ch 6, fasten back in the 3d d c from p, 3 d c, p, 3 d c, p, 3 d c, p, 2 d c, all in 6 ch loop; repeat from * all around. If a band is used for around the center make a foundation as follows: Make a double flower same as for the

wings, sl st to the 3d t c on 1st petal, * ch 7, miss 2, 1 t c in next t c, ch 2, 1 t c in the 3d t c on next petal, ch 2, miss 2, 1 t c in the next t c, ** turn, ch 7, 1 t c under 1st 2 ch, ch 2, 1 t c under next 2 ch, 3 times; repeat from ** once, and fasten off. Miss 1 petal, join the thread to the 3d t c of the next one, repeat from *.

FOR THE BALLS.—Chain 3, 8 d c in the 1st ch, * join to 1st d c, ch 1, now turn back and working around the other way, work 2 d c in each d c of the last row, taking up both loop, join; ch 1 and work a row, putting 2 d c in every 2d stitch, making 24 d c in all, then work 3 rows plain without increasing, then decrease by missing every 3d st in the next row; now fill the little ball with soft cotton, pack it in tightly with the crochet needle, miss every 2d st in next row, now close the top with 2 or 3 sts, and ch 9, 8 d c in the 2d st from the hook; repeat from * twice, ch 15 and fasten off after finishing the 3d ball. Make two more pendants like the first, finishing the center one with 25 ch sts. Join them firmly to the back of flower. The bow should be put on a bow of lawn or net with the same border crocheted around or a crocheted bow as follows: Ch 7, join, ch 5, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c in the ring, 4 times; sl st to the center of 1st loop, * ch 5, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c in the same loop, ch 5, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c in next loop; repeat from * around, making 8 loops in all. Sl st to center of 1st loop, ** ch 8, 1 d c in next loop, turn, 11 d c on the 8 ch loop, turn ch 2, miss 1, 1 t c in next stitch, 4 times, ch 2, 1 d c on last st; a double p l ch 5, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, caught in the next loop; repeat from * around, making 4 shells with a p l between each; sl st up to the corner of 1st shell, *** a double p l caught in center of shell, another caught in the end of shell, one in the next loop, and one in the corner of next shell; repeat from *** around, making 16 loops in all; sl st to center of 1st loop, and work from * to **, making 4 shells with 3 double p l between each; make another square in the same way, joining it to the 1st one by the shells at corner, then work a straightening line around both squares of t c with 3 ch between each, putting 2 t c in center of shells, one in each corner of shells and 2 under each p l. Make a border same as the jabot first described or any of the Irish lace edgings.

Effects of Sunlight

"Sunlight increases the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood, increases the excretion of carbonic oxide, and the shorter light waves seem to cause a beneficial stimulation in the young of many of the lower or higher animals as shown by better development," says the Journal of Homeopathy.

The stimulation of strong sunlight has been frequently mentioned by literary men of genius, for with rare exceptions they have very sensitive nervous tissue in which the results would be most noticeable. Light baths are suggested for sluggish metabolism, an excellent remedy in the case of those of sluggish chemistry who are benefited by the slower heat rays of hot springs, spas, etc.

"A doctor reports a cure of tubercular peritonitis in a child of nine by the use of condensed rays of the sun. An Iowa physician is having marked success in treating tuberculosis of the lungs, larynx, etc.,

with concentrated sun's rays, and in this method the glass stops most of the ultra violet rays, if not all. He shows that the light penetrates the body and kills bacteria or inhibits them so that the increased vitality brought about by forced nutrition and other means disposes of them and healing then occurs. He shows that the light is a stimulant, is absorbed by the cells and causes definite chemical changes.

"Sunlight kills bacteria, but we ignorantly fail to reflect it has just as fatal effect on the protoplasm, which composes the human system. Sunlight is producing headache, insomnia, conjunctival irritation, skin diseases, nasopharyngeal disorders, thermic changes, insanity, suicide, neurasthenia, and cardiac feebleness. So those of us who wish to promote health, sanity and long life must raise our parasols on going into the sunlight, hunt the shade of dark houses, take or advise a seat in the shade of the old apple tree."



In Fairness To Your Baby

—You should avoid the dangers of cow's milk. As a diet for your little one, it is extremely unsafe.

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The reason is simple: For in cow's milk lies danger of disease. Particularly in warm weather it is likely to contain fatal germs.

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Read This Physician's Letter

I have tried several Infant Foods, but from results I can highly and safely recommend Nestlé's Food.

I have been giving the above Food to my own child (pictured above) since he was two weeks old. And I have recommended it to at least several dozen families, where the mothers praise me highly for such recommendations. Not for the simplicity of making the Food, but for the good results.
Dr. Chas. Kemp,
Jan. 18, 1910. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Wedding Favors of Various Sorts

(Continued from page 980)

a full bow with long ends. This ribbon is decorated by tiny clusters of white flowers, the blossoms placed at intervals, even to the ends of the streamers. As an additional bridal adornment there is also a one-inch ribbon of the same creamy shade, which is made into a great number of bow-knot ends—at least twenty-four in all—and allowed to fall in profusion over the wider ribbon. These narrow streamers are likewise decorated with the tiny lily of the valley, other white spring blossoms and a few tender green leaves. The bridal bouquet of today is a picture—a vision of lovely buds and blossoms for the newly-made wife to divide among her friends after the ceremony is over.

In selecting a bouquet for the maid of honor or the bridesmaids, the "Mme. Enchantress Rose" is always the popular one. The blossom is large, of a rich pink in color, and exceedingly gorgeous when bunched. These roses are clustered in the center, the edges of the bouquet finished with a green, which may also be either the farleyance fern, asparagus vine or maidenhair. The flower stems are also concealed by a number of long full loops with short ends. In making this artistic device, one piece of ribbon is all that is required, which may be any of the soft silks now so popular, as louisine or other soft-finish satins generally used for the purpose.

Some new and remarkably pretty wedding favors are illustrated on page 980. As no wedding is really complete without wedding cake, the boxes that are to contain this delectable confection are the first consideration. These come in stiff white cardboard, both square and oblong shape, sometimes plain and sometimes decorated with the initials of the last names of bride and groom, but always tied up with the conventional white ribbon. Newer and prettier are the boxes decorated with sprays of artificial orange blossoms or flat paper roses or white violets.

Very pretty place cards for use on the tables at wedding breakfasts or bridesmaids' luncheons are the slipper and bell, both cut from cardboard and covered with white crepe. On the slipper is a miniature crushed rose, while the bell is tied with white ribbon.

Among the attractive receptacles for salted almonds or bonbons is a heart-shaped one with crushed rose petals almost concealing it, and long stem and foliage attached. Another is round, on a heart stand with orange blossoms and fern tied to the handle. This can also be used for an ice cup. It is shown in the right-hand column of page 980.

A white tissue rose, with long stem and leaves, which lies flat on the table, conceals a small bonbon box. Heart-shaped bonbon boxes are very pretty and most appropriate for weddings and engagement luncheons. They are covered with white crepe paper. Attached to one is a small crushed rose with maline bow. On another is a large crushed rose with bisque cupid holding a wedding ring; still another has a spray of orange blossoms, fern and cupid tied with white ribbon.

The surprise shower bouquet of white violets is one of the daintiest favors for a wedding breakfast or bridesmaids' luncheon. In the center of the bunch is a small bonbon box filled with candied violets. The flowers are glued closely together on the top and sides of the box. The leaves are spread out at the bottom of the box and then glued fast, the stems being wound with tinfoil. Baby ribbons in lengths from six to twelve inches, knotted at intervals with violets, are tied to the stem.



The surprise bouquet of white violets



Decorated basket holding rose petals

Throwing rice at the departing bride and groom has quite gone out of date, as it has caused so many accidents and often inflicts serious injury to the eyes of the unfortunate couple. Its place has been taken by serpentine tape, confetti, or, newest of all, by the rose-petal shower. To carry this out in the prettiest way a large wedding bell covered with white crushed



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so that we may know more about your rooms. Fill it out and return to us. We will have our decorators prepare for you a scheme of colors by hand in Alabastine so you may see exactly how the colors will appear. We will supply suitable stencils for decoration of your rooms free to all users of Alabastine. And we will tell you what tints to buy to produce the effects we suggest.

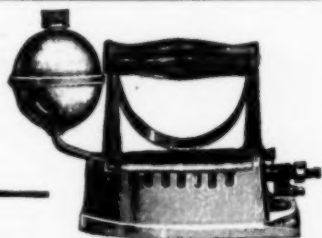
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gives you all the comfort of an electric iron. But instead of piling up huge electric light bills it cuts down fuel cost to less than one cent a day. Think of the money saved in a year! The Ideal Self Heating Sad Iron is safe, we guarantee it—strong, built to last a lifetime. It comes in three sizes—6-lb. for the household—9-lb. for the seamstress—and the 14-lb. tailor's goose. Write today for our free trial offer. Just send your name on a postal. This is your chance to learn about the greatest convenience and money saver you could install in your home. Write today. IDEAL SAD IRON MFG. CO., Dept. 23, Cleveland, O.

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Stearns' Electric RAT and ROACH Paste
Guaranteed to exterminate cockroaches, rats, mice, waterbugs, etc.—or money refunded.

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paper roses is hung in the hall. The interior of this bell is filled with paper rose leaves, which shower the bride when the ribbon-decorated clapper is pulled. This breaks the thin covering of paper at the bottom of the bell, which confines the leaves. At a recent fashionable wedding, just before the bride and groom left the house the bridesmaids went among the guests carrying a large decorated basket filled with loose tissue petals, of which each person took a handful to salute the new-made man and wife. Instead of the rose petals, serpentine paper tape, sometimes called ticker tape, is often used. The latest novelty is the butterfly tape, which is a roll of tape with a large white and silver butterfly on one end, so arranged that it can be retained as a souvenir after the roll of serpentine tape has been thrown at the couple. Confetti also comes done up in tissue-paper bags and decorated with one of these butterflies. Another attractive receptacle for confetti is a large white rose of crepe paper, made on a short stick wound with green, and having a tiny bag in the center of the rose for the confetti. Other novelties are horns filled with confetti with crepe rose petals pasted around the edge to hold the confetti, the horn being wound with crepe paper to match the rose petals, or wound in the foliage color.

At one very pretty wedding the bridesmaids carried staffs wound in white crepe paper tied with fluffy bows of maline ribbon, while the ushers wore boutonnières made of tissue-paper orange blossoms with natural fern and wound with tinfoil.

The wedding favors used to illustrate this article are shown by courtesy of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, New York.

When the Blind Dream

Everybody dreams more or less, but have you ever reflected upon the fact that people who are born blind have only hearing dreams? In other words, their mental eye sees nothing; they only hear sounds. This interesting point came up before a scientific society the other day, and it was found that of two hundred blind persons who had been questioned on the subject, those who had been born without sight, and those who had become blind before their fifth year, never saw things or faces in their dreams. On the other hand, of those whose sight was lost between the fifth and seventh years, some did and some did not see in their dreams; while all whose eyesight was destroyed after the seventh year had quite as vivid dream visions as seeing people. Blind persons, it may be observed, dream just as frequently as do normal people.

It is moral courage that characterizes the highest order of manhood and womanhood—the courage to seek and to speak the truth; the courage to be just; the courage to be honest; the courage to resist temptation; the courage to do one's duty.

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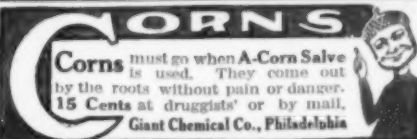
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NATIONAL ROLLER BEARING Carpet Sweeper

Adjusted for long or short nap carpets simply by pressing on handle.

Box is "Spill-Proof"—won't tip and scatter the sweepings.

Brush Pulleys have rubber tires same as wheels, and never wear slick or split as wood pulleys do. This gives positive rotation of brush and makes the National an unusual dirt-getter.

The genuine Chinese bristle brush will stand daily use for years.

Roller Bearings take away the squeak and give the easiest running sweeper in the world.

Brush can be removed for cleaning by a finger-tough—patented brush release.

No broken or loose handle-tips, with our steel ferruled handle.

Nationals cost no more than others. Ask your dealer.

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\$4.75 Pays for a choice selected Mexican Red Head Parrot

Including shipping case and food for the journey. If ordered before September 1st. Mexican Double Yellow Head \$9.75; other varieties at low prices.

PARROT Catalogue FREE
IOWA BIRD COMPANY
DEPT. N DES MOINES, IOWA

Refreshments for Summer Weddings

(Continued from page 983)

richer. Use the white meat of the fowl and tender parts of celery, and cut in small pieces. Season with a little salt. Serve on a lettuce leaf and cover with mayonnaise dressing. A small sprig of watercress placed on top adds to both looks and taste.

LOBSTER SALAD.—This salad can be used with canned lobster but is much better if you will buy a live one and boil it yourself by filling a large pot with boiling water slightly salted and dropping the lobster in at once, covering instantly. Draw it back from the heat of the fire and allow it to boil gently for about twenty minutes, or until the shellfish is red all over, when lift the pot from the stove and allow the lobster to cool off gradually with the water. Do not take it out till cold; you

will find the flesh is more tender cooking it this way. Break the tail part from the body part and pick out the meat. Be careful to remove the dark vein which runs up and down the back of the body part. Cut carefully down the inner side and pull open, and you will easily see the little vein, which is really a little intestine. Cut up lobster in small pieces and arrange on carefully washed lettuce leaves. Cover with mayonnaise and garnish with thin slices of hard-boiled egg and the powdered coral. Keep very cold until serving time.

LOBSTER CURRY.—Take two cupfuls of lobster meat cut into dice; two tablespoonfuls of butter creamed with the curd of the lobster; three egg yolks well beaten and half a teaspoonful of salt and paprika, which should all be mixed together and rubbed through the meat. Cook thoroughly two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of chopped onion, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of

curry powder. Add two cupfuls of cream when almost cooked and strain while hot over the lobster mixture. Can be served hot or cold.

COFFEE OR CHOCOLATE FRAPPE.—Make your coffee or chocolate as usual, only a little stronger. Strain, add a scant cupful of sugar while hot. Set aside to cool, when add one cupful of cream. Some recipes omit the cream until it is served, when it is whipped and placed on top of the cups. Freeze to the consistency of mush.

LEMONADE AND CLARET PUNCH.—Make the lemonade the usual way, adding several kinds of fruit and one bottle of the best

claret and also a little more sugar. This is a simple punch and very good for warm weather. Pour over the ice in the punch bowl.

TEA PUNCH.—Pour one quart of boiling water over one tablespoonful of tea; allow this to infuse for three or four minutes, and then let it stand till cold; strain it and add to it the juice of three lemons, the juice of three oranges, the pulp and juice of a small pineapple and one pound of sugar. When the sugar is quite dissolved, add one quart of soda water if you have it (if not, plain water will do), then one pound of fresh strawberries or raspberries, and pour it all over a block of ice in your punch bowl.

MINT PUNCH.—Wash and bruise fresh spearmint and strip off enough leaves to fill a quart bowl.

Cover with boiling water and steep for ten minutes. Strain, chill and add one cupful of grape juice and one cupful of strawberry juice, either fresh or canned. Sweeten to taste, using a syrup made by boiling equal quantities of sugar and water for ten minutes. Mint punch may be varied

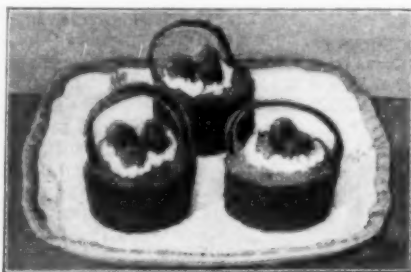
by using other fruits, such as lemons or currants. A few tiny sprigs of mint should float on top of the punch bowl.

Fruit punches are very delicious if properly blended. The foundation is generally a lemonade with different varieties of fruit added, but they all need a little wine of different kinds to bring up the proper taste. You can only judge if it is satisfactory by tasting; there is no hard and fast rule.

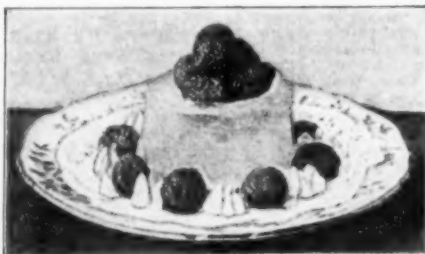
SANDWICHES.—There are so many kinds that it is only possible to give a few. In the first place, cut the slices of bread so that you may make a proper triangle when cut again. Of course, discard the crusts,

and cut as thin as possible. Caviare sprinkled with lemon juice and salt; also paté de foie gras; cucumber, green pepper and lettuce minced and moistened with mayonnaise; cream cheese and sliced olives with mayonnaise; English walnuts cut fine or grated and

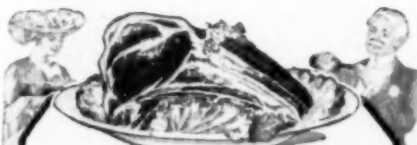
blended with cream cheese seasoned with paprika; sardine paste mixed with bits of lettuce leaves; these are some of the different varieties often used. A sandwich should be very delicate when served at any festive occasion. Chicken and celery can be used also by chopping fine and seasoning.



Strawberry baskets



Strawberries in lemon-jelly molds



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HAROLD SOMERS
130 De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY BASKETS.—First make a good sponge cake; here is one recipe: Beat the yolks of three eggs until they are light-colored, add one small cupful of sugar and very gradually half a cupful of boiling water. Sift one teaspoonful of baking-powder with a cupful of flour and add this by degrees; last of all mix in the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in small cups or tins. When cold, cut a piece from the center of each. Fill this cavity with strawberries. Put whipped cream all around them and cut strips of angelica or lemon peel to form handles.

STRAWBERRY SHERBET.—Take a quart of fresh berries and crush them to a smooth paste, add the juice of one lemon, one tablespoonful of orange-flower water and three pints of water. Let stand three hours, then strain the juice through a cloth over three-fourths of a pound of sugar, squeeze the cloth hard and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Freeze or set on ice.

STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY ICE CREAM.—Mash one quart of berries, add one cupful of sugar, put this over the fire and boil a few minutes. Take from the fire, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, more sugar if needed, and rub through a sieve fine enough to retain the seeds. To one quart or rich cream add one cupful of sugar and vanilla to flavor; beat until the sugar is dissolved, then freeze. When half frozen add the berry mixture and finish freezing.

ALMOND JUMBLES.—Cream one-fourth of a pound of butter with one pound of sugar; add five well-beaten egg yolks, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little boiling water, one-half pound of flour, two tablespoonfuls of rose water and three-fourths of a pound of blanched and chopped almonds. At the last, cut in the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs and drop in rounds on buttered paper. Bake quickly in a hot oven.

WEDDING CAKE.—This is better for being kept in a tin box about a month before it is needed. Cream two cups of butter and two cups of sugar together, then add the beaten yolks of twelve eggs and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Sift together four cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of powdered cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and mace, three-quarters of a teaspoonful each of allspice and nutmeg. Add all this to the first mixture and one-half cupful of wine. Whip the whites of the eggs very thoroughly and add, beating for ten minutes. Dredge with flour one pound of currants, one pound of sliced citron, three pounds of stoned raisins and one pound of chopped figs. Stir this in and pour in pans lined with greased paper. Bake in slow oven a little over three hours. Cover the pans with paper at first to prevent the top of the cake getting too brown before the rest of it is done. Toward the last remove the paper.

STRAWBERRIES IN LEMON-JELLY MOLDS.—Make some lemon jelly with one pint of water, six small or four large lemons, ten ounces of sugar, about an ounce of gelatine and one wineglass of sherry wine. Squeeze the juice from the lemons on the sugar, adding the water, and when dissolved, strain it and add the gelatine, which has been dissolved. Pour this into small molds or cups and set on ice to harden. When ready to serve, turn them carefully from the cups and cut out the center, which is to be filled with choice strawberries and whipped cream.



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"Kingsbury's Shipmate"

By W. CAREY WONDERLY

(Concluded from last month)

"Well, I was wrong. You are not the very girl for Harry."

"Of course not," she said, faintly smiling. "I am too old in the first place, and again, there is the girl in London."

"H'm, that's not the reason," he scoffed. "Don't let's think of Harry for a while. It's myself. Last night I thought it all out and it seemed to me that I wouldn't mind the boy's going if I had you—for my wife."

She had grown very pale and her lips twitched unsteadily when she answered.

"That's nonsense, nonsense. Please don't," she said.

"But it isn't at all," he cried masterfully. "Look here, I'm not a lovesick boy. I've known a woman or two in my life, but I've never wanted to marry one since Harry was born until I saw you. You interested me from the first. I thought it was because I wanted Harry to know you, but now I find it wasn't at all. It was simply, purely, because I wanted you myself. I—love you very dearly, Marie."

She shook her head slowly.

"I'm a chorus-girl, have been a chorus-girl for years and years. You don't like stage-folk and you don't trust chorus-girls."

"But I love you," he said.

"And—I'm a widow."

He started, but answered promptly:

"I'm a widower."

"And—" She raised her eyes and met his squarely—"I'm forty years old."

He thrust back an oath, and catching her hand, pressed it tenderly.

"I'm forty-eight," he told her cheerfully.

She smiled faintly.

"My confession is not over yet," she said. "I've a daughter, grown—twenty, Violet is."

Kingsbury was equal to anything now.

"I've a son, grown—he is twenty-two, and he looks not a day younger than you, Marie. It is absurd, your being—that age."

"It is worse—it is tragic," she smiled sadly. "But I don't look it, I believe. I could pass for—thirty?"

"Twenty!" he cried.

She moved a little away, and while her lips were smiling at him, she was nervous and miserable, and she frankly wanted to be alone and indulge in a good cry.

"Don't think of this again, please," she said earnestly. "It is—only nonsense, and it can never be—I see that, if you don't."

"I will always think of it," he told her, as she went, very, very white. "And some day I will win you over—some day before we dock at Southampton."

After this Kingsbury saw her every day, in the dining-room, on deck, and walking back and forth as was her wont, each morning. It seemed to him that she tried to avoid meeting him at first; certainly she never went near their favorite resting place, beside the ship's bell.

In the beginning he didn't know just what to make of this, for Henry Kingsbury had seen little of women during the

last twenty years. Then a quick, half-pleading glance from Marie, when their eyes met across the dinner-table, told him her secret. She was afraid of him—and of herself.

He left her resolutely alone until the morning of the day when the Flavia was to touch at Southampton. Then, after breakfast, he sought her out, and together in silence they walked to their favorite spot, up beside the big bell.

Kingsbury spoke first.

"Well," he said, "we're there."

"Yes," she nodded, rather unsteadily.

"What are you going to do?" he asked.

"Go to London with Mr. Bowers. His show opens at the Avenue next Tuesday night," she replied.

"Oh, I don't mean that," said Kingsbury.

"You're not going with Bowers at all. I told him so last night."

"Henry! Oh, you didn't!" she cried, in unbelief.

He smiled at the "Henry" but said nothing, and so unconsciously was it said that she failed to note it herself.

"Did you?" she repeated anxiously.

"I did," he answered. "Because you're going to marry me, you know, and I'd rather my wife didn't appear professionally on the stage of the Avenue Theater."

"But I'm not going to marry you at all," she protested weakly.

"Oh, yes, you are," he said. "Why, Bowers congratulated me and said you were the very nicest woman—his wife knew. He said you and Mrs. Bowers were pretty good friends. Mrs. Bowers, it seems, was a chorus-girl, too."

"Yes, we were in San-Toy together, years and years ago. Edna and I are good friends, but—"

"But what?"

"You have been so down on my profession all your life long—that's what I mean," she said, a trifle hurriedly. "You have thought us women of the stage—no better than we should be—oh, I don't blame you! The papers are full of what we shouldn't do and do do, and never a word is said of the other side—we are never given credit for the good things. I have tried to be a good woman—there is no earthly reason why I shouldn't marry you, Henry Kingsbury, except—that I'm afraid. You love me now—I believe that. But after a bit, if you should stop caring, if you should let the old suspicions arise in your heart about the women of my profession—I—I couldn't stand that, Henry, I think."

By way of answer Kingsbury pressed her hand—for the decks were crowded now—and pointed to the fog-hung harbor of Southampton.

"A new land and a new life—together," he told her.

At the dock a tall, boyish-looking young man, with his father's mouth, and a slim, brown-haired girl with her mother's eyes, waited the coming of Henry Kingsbury.

"If your father shouldn't like me, Harry," said the pretty girl, once.

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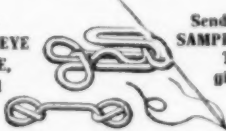
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"Oh, but he will—he will, all right," said the young man. "He likes everybody and everything I like, Vi. I tell you—why, hello!"

She followed his glance and saw Kingsbury and Marie Hall coming toward them, side by side.

"Oh," cried she.

"H'm!" said Harry.

But Marie had run forward, and taking the girl in her arms, kissed her fresh young lips again and again.

"Henry," she said shyly, "this is my daughter. Violet, I am going to marry Mr. Kingsbury, dear. I want you to like him very, very much, because I do—"

Then Kingsbury patted Violet's hand and placed it in his son's.

"It's all right, Harry," he said, "since she's Marie's daughter."

Through the Custom House

Under the head of "Advice to Travelers" a writer in the *Woman's Home Companion* offers some suggestions for smoothing the rough road which returning Americans must travel.

"Keep all receipted bills for goods bought on the other side," says he, "and present them to the inspector when asking to have your baggage examined. The figures on the bill are a verification of the statement of cost contained in your declaration. Both act as guides for the inspector, whose work necessitates his making a rough appraisal of the value of an article on sight.

"If you have no receipted bill, and if he thinks your declaration is very much out of the way as to the cost of an article, then it will be his duty to increase the value to an amount he thinks is fair and just. If you are dissatisfied with the value he places on the goods you may demand a re-examination.

"This demand, however, must be made immediately. The re-examination will be made then and there if possible. If it is not possible, then the article in question must be left in the custody of the customs officials and an application must be made to the collector for a reappraisal. Remember, however, you cannot have a reappraisal made after you have once taken the goods out of the customs custody.

"What has been said here applies to residents of the United States who have taken a short vacation abroad and have brought back with them small things for their own use or as souvenirs. It does not take into consideration things brought into the country for other people or for sale. Where the intention is to sell anything brought in that fact should be stated in the declaration."

Look your disadvantages squarely in the face and see what you can make out of them, and instead of clamoring and complaining that you have not the right tools, use well the tools you have.

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A Belated Restitution

(Continued from page 1019)

"Can a man steal a thing—money, for instance—that belongs to him?"

"No," I answered.

"If two men own a business together and one of them takes money without the other's knowledge, is that stealing?"

"Not unless he takes more than his share," I replied, with a smile. "It might constitute a breach of the partnership deed, and justify the aggrieved party in demanding a dissolution. But you couldn't maintain a charge of larceny in such a case."

I hadn't noticed the approach of Crosby; but, as I finished speaking, he rushed in between Griggs and me and grabbed the old man by the shoulders.

"Get back on that stool and go on with your work!" he yelled, "or else go to the desk and get your time."

"Take your hands off me," was the old man's dogged rejoinder. "I'll go and get my time in just five minutes; but we're going to have this thing out first. Mr. Harkness," he continued, turning to me, "this business today is worth eighty thousand dollars, and half of it belongs to Jonathan Wilkins and his mother."

"You lie—you demented old fool!" Crosby shrieked, bringing his fist unpleasantly near Griggs' nose.

Recoiling from the threatened attack, Griggs reached across his open ledger and snatched up a heavy ebony ruler. Brandishing the weapon over his head, he shouted at Crosby:

"Stand back—stand back, there, Edward Crosby. If you lay a hand on me, I'll brain you."

Crosby retreated to a safe distance; and, still grasping the ruler firmly in his right hand, Griggs turned to me again and said:

"Twelve years ago, when young Wilkins' father died, this business was worth ten thousand dollars. Wilkins and Crosby were equal partners. But Mr. Crosby had been gambling in stocks. He had lost every dollar that he owned. If he had been obliged to give an accounting to his partner's widow, it would have shown that she owned everything and he nothing."

"Mr. Wilkins died suddenly—of heart failure—you know that, sir; and the next day, having occasion to step over to Mr. Crosby's desk for a certain book that I wanted, I saw a document there. Mr. Crosby was not in the room at the time. He had been called to the front of the store."

"I happened to push aside a blotter in getting the book I was after, and that's how I saw the paper; it had been covered with the sheet of blotting paper."

"It was dated a month prior to Wilkins' death, and set forth that in consideration of five thousand dollars in cash, paid to him at various dates, enumerated, during the past twelve months, Mr. Wilkins relinquished all interest and claim in the business of Wilkins & Crosby, and accepted a position as manager at a salary of one hundred and thirty dollars a month. The paper was not signed; and re-covering it with the blotter, I went back to my desk."

"You lie, Griggs—you know you lie!" Crosby exclaimed, making another dash toward the bookkeeper. Griggs, however,

flourished the ruler again and Crosby retired out of range.

"An hour later," Griggs continued, "Mr. Crosby called me over to his desk."

"You know Mr. Wilkins' signature when you see it, Griggs?" he asked me.

"Yes, sir," I answered.

"Is that it?" he asked, showing me the name 'Andrew Wilkins' at the bottom of a paper, the rest of the document being covered with a blank sheet of paper.

"It looks like it," I answered.

"I didn't ask you if it looked like it," Mr. Crosby retorted, angrily. "I asked you if it is his signature."

"I couldn't say—not positively, sir," I stammered.

"Look here, Griggs," said Mr. Crosby, "I want you to understand that your position and your entire future depend upon the answer that you give to my next question: If a man who has been in the employ of the firm so many years as you have is getting so short-sighted that he cannot identify one of his employers' signature, I don't think that he is a safe man to have around. He is liable to be imposed upon by any forged check that may be presented. Now, sir, is that signature Andrew Wilkins' signature or is it not?"

"I knew that it wasn't, Mr. Harkness; but I had a child lying dead in the house and my wife sick in bed, too. I was in the firm's debt to the amount of fifty dollars, which they had advanced me on my salary; and in my extreme desperation I answered:

"Yes, Mr. Crosby; that is Mr. Wilkins' signature."

"Witness it, then," said Crosby; and I did.

"In writing my name I pushed the blank sheet of paper away, and I saw that I was appending my signature to the document that I had seen lying unsigned on Crosby's desk an hour before."

"That night, Mr. Crosby sent Mrs. Wilkins an envelope containing a hundred and thirty dollars; and, when she sought an explanation, he told her that it was her husband's first month's salary under the new arrangement."

"You know the rest, sir. He used that forged instrument to cheat the widow out of her husband's estate. I had to go into court and commit perjury. I am sorry for it. My wife and children are dead, and I'm ready to go to jail, if that is necessary to give Mrs. Wilkins and the son their rights."


"I don't think you'll have to do that, Mr. Griggs," I answered, reassuringly. "What do you say, Crosby?"

"Every word of Griggs' story is a lie," the old man whined. "But what can I do? If he went on the stand and told it to a jury they would believe him against me. It would be an appeal to class prejudice. They would give a verdict in favor of Mrs. Wilkins just because I am rich and she is poor."

"Then you are ready to make a settlement with her on the basis of an equal division of the business as it now stands?" I asked.

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Medicated Ear Drum
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"I can't do anything else," he answered, brokenly. "It's hard for an old man to be robbed of the accumulations of a lifetime by a pack of treacherous cashiers and bookkeepers."

"And, of course, the proceedings against young Wilkins are dropped?"

With a solemn nod of the head old Crosby turned away, and spreading his arms out on the desk, buried his face in them and sobbed.

Suffrage

Suffrage in the United States counts the past year as its most important. Among the achievements recorded was the establishment of a Men's League for Woman Suffrage in New York State. The National College Equal Suffrage League gained 1,309 new members. Women voted for the first time in Michigan on questions of local taxation, with the same order and quiet at the polls that is seen in the suffrage States of the Rocky Mountains. Two distinguished English visitors did much to stir enthusiasm on this side of the water before returning to face their own campaign, now at its height; Mrs. Pankhurst made her farewell address at a great meeting in Cooper Union, New York, and Mrs. Philip Snowden made one of her most important speeches at Tremont Temple, Boston, at a meeting which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe also addressed.

On Dress Finishing

The article "Important Points on Dress Finishing," which was advertised last month to appear in this number, was unavoidably crowded out to make room for a timely dressmaking article on the newest development of the waist with the body and sleeves in one—a pattern of which is given in this magazine. The article on dress finishing will positively appear next month.

To Music Lovers

The happiest people in this world are those who are many-sided and have the greatest number of interests. When it comes to the fine arts a little knowledge is not at all dangerous and gives us an appreciation, an enjoyment of something that without it would be a sealed book. To become connoisseurs in such subjects is not possible to most of us, but if the little we can pick up without much difficulty teaches us appreciation, surely that is worth a good deal in this dull workaday world.

It has been said, and statistics seem to bear it out, that Americans are rapidly becoming a music-loving nation. We think this is true, and believing that our readers appreciate really good selections, for the last three months we have been publishing some beautiful new music, an Easter song, a march and in this number a reverie or meditation. Now we ask you to tell us frankly if you care to have a page or occasionally two pages in **McCALL'S** devoted each month or so to some brand-new and melodious composition, or if you would prefer us to put this space to other uses.

If you do care for music, kindly let us know what sort you prefer—whether you like waltzes, popular songs, reveries or something heavier. Also if the selections that have already appeared in **McCALL'S** appeal to you. Address all letters on this subject to the Music Editor, **McCALL'S MAGAZINE**.

Shoe Elegance

essential to the well gowned woman is assured by the use of

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Shoe Polishes

They meet every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.

THEY PRESERVE and BEAUTIFY

Do not soil the clothing or grow gummy. Finest in Quality Largest in Variety

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The **only** black dressing that positively contains **oil**. Softens and preserves, and imparts a beautiful luster. Its use saves time, labor and brushes, as it

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Always ready. Price, 25c. "French Gloss" size, 10c.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want send us his address and stamps for a full size package.

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The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World



STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM

Removes Freckles & All Facial Blemishes

Freckles are not hard to remove, they are but little sacks of pigment or color wrongfully deposited in just a few of the skin cells.

Stillman's Freckle Cream is a scientific preparation, made to dissolve the pigment and pass it off through the blood. No unpleasant after effect can possibly occur. This Cream renders the face delightfully healthy and beautiful. Ladies who freckles have a very thin, delicate skin, but when the freckles are removed their complexion outshines all others.

We have received thousands of letters from ladies famous in social and professional circles proving this Cream to be all we claim for it.

Write for full particulars and free booklet.

STILLMAN CREAM COMPANY, Dept. 4, AURORA, ILL.

LADIES EASE YOUR FEET

PILLOW OXFORDS

Ideal Summer Shoes for Women—Absolute Comfort for **TIRED, TENDER FEET**; no breaking-in required; relief from pet Corns and Bunions; soft, flexible, durable, dressy and stylish. Genuine Vic Kid, soft, pliable. **RUBBER HEELS.** No tiring to wrinkle or chafe. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.** Write to-day for our Free Illustrated Catalogue and special self-measure blank and join our Grand Army of delighted customers. Address:

Pillow Shoe Co., 184 Summer St., Dept. 8, Boston, Mass.



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WE PAY THE POSTAGE

This CORSET COVER ONLY 45¢

HANDSOMELY TRIMMED FRONT AND BACK WITH BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED EMBROIDERY SIZES 32 TO 44 BUST MEASURE

No. 38—Send only 45¢

and we will mail you this Handsome Corset Cover, postage prepaid. Made of good quality soft finish Nainsook; has beautiful 3½-inch, Imported Open Work Embroidery Yoke; two rows handsome Val. lace; one-inch lace beading; edged entirely around neck and arm-holes with one-inch Val. lace to match. Yoke finished with one-inch pure silk ribbon draw and large bow, further trimmed with pure silk baby ribbon draw entirely around neck, fly front, pearl buttons; all seams tape bound. Back yoke has one-inch Val. lace with one inch lace heading. Sizes 32 to 44. Be sure to state size wanted. Price only 45¢. If you don't find it worth at least 85¢ return it and we will cheerfully refund your money, also postage. This extremely low price is made to introduce our Large Free Catalog of Everything to Wear for Men, Women and Children, also Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Rugs, Refrigerators and all kinds of Household Goods. Reference: Commercial National Bank of Chicago Capital \$7,000,000.00

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A strong claim, but we can prove by thousands of customers that our Ostich Plumes cannot be duplicated for less than double our prices. Why? Because we sell direct from the ostrich farms to you.

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19-Inch Willow Plume

THIS ONE WORTH \$12.00, OUR PRICE **\$5.95**

24 inch - - \$10.75. 26 inch - - \$12.75.
Send for free catalogue and illustrated book-let of newest styles in hats, with instructions for making, at home, saving 5%.

RICH FRENCH PLUMES \$3.75 to \$11.75.
Upon receipt of cents deposit we will send any of the above plumes C. O. D., with privilege of examination, and if you do not consider them the handsomest plumes and biggest bargain you ever saw, return at our expense.

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25 Designs, All Steel
Handsome, cheaper than wood, more durable. Special prices to churches and cemeteries. Don't buy a fence until you get our free catalog.
Kokomo Fence Machine Co.
445 North St. - Kokomo, Ind.

Beauty and Hygiene

Questions on subjects dealt with in this column have increased to such an extent that it is impossible always to give each correspondent a personal answer in the magazine. But if the readers of McCall's will note the contents for each month they will find that many of the questions they have asked are answered in some one of the articles published. To economize space, that all our many correspondents may receive attention within a reasonable time, this method is found best.

All letters should contain the writer's real name and address and should be addressed to the Editor of "Beauty and Hygiene," McCall's Magazine, 236 to 246 West 37th Street, New York City.

WORRIED.—1. The best remedy for hollow cheeks is to improve the general health. Massaging the cheeks every night with cold cream will improve matters a little. 2. This cure for pimples is often efficacious when everything else fails: Precipitate of sulphur, 1 dram; tincture of camphor, 1 dram; glycerine, 1 dram; rose water, 4 ounces.

M. M. A.—Real cream used on the face for a skin food and wrinkle remover is excellent and will not cause a growth of hair on the face. Some people as they grow older seem to have a natural tendency to a slight growth, and it will come whether anything is put on the face or not, but cream will not cause it.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Growth of eyebrows may be promoted by applying the following remedy: Lavender vinegar, one and one-quarter ounces; glycerine, five ounces; fluid extract jaborandi, one dram. Apply with camel's-hair brush at night.

DAISY DEAN.—If your hair is only just beginning to turn gray a sulphur hair tonic may restore its natural color, but if there is a good deal of gray in it nothing will do this.

MICHIGAN.—A good lotion for liver spots or moth patches, as they are sometimes called, consists of one-half dram of salicylic acid mixed with two ounces of bay rum. It should be carefully mopped on the spot with a bit of absorbent cotton.

CONSTANCE.—Young people are very apt to blush. Don't worry about it for it is rather attractive than otherwise. It is usually caused by extreme self-consciousness, and in most cases is quickly outgrown.

MARIE W.—It is very doubtful if you could bleach a brown switch to a golden shade. You might try peroxide of hydrogen on it. This is the usual agent used for bleaching the hair but it invariably makes it very dry and brittle.

POLLY PRY.—Try the following stimulating lotion for the hair:

Eau de cologne..... 8 ounces
Tincture of cantharides 1 ounce
Oil of lavender..... ½ dram
Oil of rosemary..... ½ dram

Mrs. R. M.—If you drink hot water every day, morning, night and between meals, if possible, it will greatly tend to reduce the redness of your nose. Without doubt it is due to impairment of digestion. If the trouble is very bad bathe the nose in tepid water and rub the following pomade on with continued friction: Pure glycerine, four grams; precipitate of sulphur, four grams; precipitated chalk, four grams; cherry laurel water, four grams; alcohol (rectified), four grams.

They die outdoors!

No mixing No Spreading—No Muzz—No Trouble—Just crumble up a Rat Bis-Kit

about the house. Rats will seek it, eat it, die outdoors. Easiest, quickest, cleanest way. 15¢ all druggists, or direct prepaid. The Rat Bis-Kit Co. 2 N. Lincoln St., Springfield, O.



BABY CLOTHES

EVERYTHING the baby wears from birth until three years old. Simple bishop slips at 40¢. To elegant outfits. Dresses, skirts, gowns, bands, coats, cape, sacques, shawls, bibs, booties, shoes, blankets, baskets. Better than home-made and cost less. Postage and express charges prepaid to any place in the world, and if anything proves disappointing, for any reason, it may be returned and money refunded. Write for my free catalogue.

MRS. MARY POTTER, 5 Rafferty Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

THE KETTLE SPOON HOLDER
MADE OF ALUMINUM

A MOST USEFUL KITCHEN DEVICE
NO DRIPPINGS ON THE STOVE OR FLOOR
USERS WONDER HOW THEY EVER COOKED WITHOUT IT
THE BARNARD CO. DEPT 31 BOSTON

AT STORES OR BY MAIL AGENTS WANTED

Sent on Approval. Send No Money. \$2.00
WE WILL TRUST YOU TEN DAYS. Hair Switch
Send a lock of your hair, and we will mail a 22 inch short stem fine human hair switch to match. If you find it a big bargain, remit \$2.00 in ten days, or sell 3 and GET YOUR SWITCH FREE. Extra shades a little more. Inclose 5¢ postage. Free beauty book showing latest style of hair dressing—also high grade switches, pompadours, wigs, puffs, etc. **ANNA AYERS,** Dept. 37, 19 Quincy St. Chicago

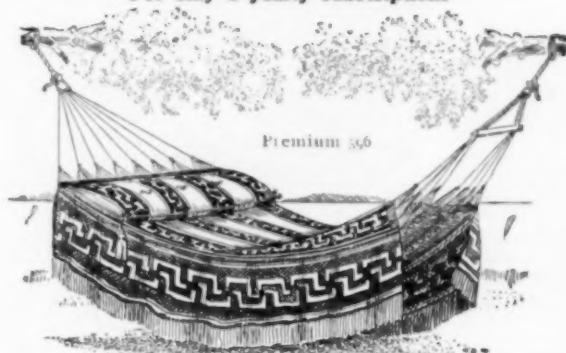
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The Perfect Polish
For furniture, pianos, floors, all interior woodwork, carriages, automobiles, etc.
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Elastic Stockings
From pure gum rubber woven absolutely to your measure at the same price you pay for poor-wearing, ready-made goods.
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Our Stockings are best in the world and our prices lowest. Write for self-measurement blank and FACTS ABOUT VARICOSE VEINS.
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EVERY PART A SPRING
Three seats. Room for 9. Strong as a bridge. Self-lubricating. No noise. Fine Canopy and Seats. Satisfaction or money back. First in each town at WHOLESALE.
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These McCall Premiums Will Please You—Easy to Earn

Beautiful Jacquard Design Hammock For only 8 yearly subscriptions



Premium 396—39 inches wide, 82 inches long; made of close canvas and twill weave; has lay-back pillow, with buttons and tassels, as well as a wide valance; beautiful striped color effects, red or green predominating. Comes in several designs besides the one illustrated above. Sent, express collect, for \$2.50, or for only 8 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Express prepaid for 4 extra subscriptions.

Complete Up-to-Date Stamping Outfit—70 Designs For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 634—This unusually large Stamping Outfit contains 70 new designs, including 1 shirt-waist set in braiding, 1 shirt-waist set in eyelet embroidery with lace insertion, corset cover, lingerie hat, sofa pillow, 21-inch centerpiece, handbag, lambrequin, three alphabets, etc. Complete stamping outfit, with material for stamping and full directions, sent, prepaid, for 65 cents, or free for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

How to Earn Any McCall Premium

You can easily get your friends to subscribe for McCall's Magazine when you explain that a year's subscription costs only 50 cents, including any McCall Pattern free. If you cannot get all the subscriptions required for any premium, send 20 cents for every subscription you are short. A two-year subscription at \$1.00 counts the same as 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Address all orders to The McCall Company, 236 to 246 West 37th St., New York City.

Pair of Magnificent Curtains in Brussels Lace Effect

For only 6 yearly subscriptions



Premium 79

Premium 79—Each curtain is 3 yards long by 4 feet 2 inches wide. Clear, bright curtains with best quality Brussels net center and neat flower and leaf border. Sent, prepaid, for 6 yearly subscriptions at 50c each.



Premium 742

Shirt Waist in Braiding Stamped on Lawn For only 3 yearly subscriptions

Premium 743—Above design stamped on two yards (40 ins. wide) fine lawn with mercerized soutache braid to braid entire waist. Price, including McCall Waist Pattern No. 2969, 75 cents, or sent, prepaid, for only 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Perforated Pattern for Braiding Set Including Mercerized Soutache for Entire Outfit

For only 2 yearly subscriptions

Premium 742—Beautiful New Butterfly Design. Just the thing for a nice summer dress. Includes perforated stamping patterns for Lingerie Hat, Shirt Waist, Skirt and Bag. Stamping paste and directions for stamping included. In order to make this one of the biggest offers of the season, we will also include enough mercerized soutache braid for the Lingerie Hat, Shirt Waist, Skirt and Bag. This remarkable outfit sent, prepaid, for 65 cents, or for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Lingerie Hat Stamped on Fine Linen, Including Braid

For only 2 yearly subscriptions

Premium 744—The illustration of Premium 742 shows this hat, but does not do it justice. Sure to please you. We will send this lingerie hat stamped on imported linen together with sufficient mercerized soutache braid for the entire design for only 60 cents, or for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Three Belts Stamped on Pure Linen with Material for Working

For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 745

Premium 745—Here is indeed splendid value. These three attractive and entirely new designs are stamped on genuine pure linen, and after they have been worked with the material which we furnish without extra charge, will be well worth 75 cents each. We will send the three belts stamped on pure linen, with D. M. C. cotton and braid for working, for only 60 cents, or for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Send at Once for McCall's Latest Premium Catalogue—IT IS FREE

Address THE McCALL COMPANY

236 to 246 West 37th Street, New York City

Six Beautiful Rogers Silver Teaspoons for only 4 subscriptions



Premium 730. Illustration shows actual size of a Rogers Silver Teaspoon—Arbutus Design.

Premium 730.—This is the new Arbutus Design—one of the most exquisite ever produced by any artist. Each spoon is extra heavily plated with pure silver and is fully guaranteed. With proper care will last a lifetime. The fashionable French-gray finish gives this silverware a richness and beauty which make it suitable for any home. We will send 6 of these elegant Rogers Silver Teaspoons, prepaid, for only 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Other pieces of the well-known Wm Rogers & Son Silverware, which are the same design, quality and finish as the Teaspoons, are offered below. You will be more than delighted with every premium. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

Premium 729—6 Rogers Silver Coffee Spoons

(4½ ins. long. Like illustration of Teaspoon, but 1½ ins. shorter.) Sent, prepaid, for only 4 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 726—6 Rogers Silver Dessert Spoons

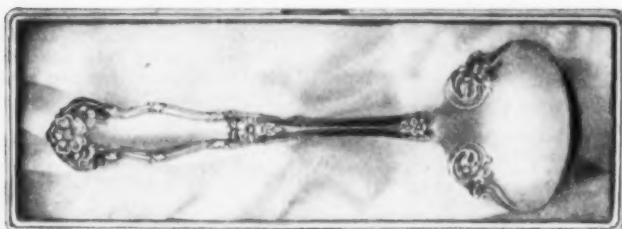
(7 ins. long.) (Like illustration of Teaspoon, but 1 in. longer.) Sent, prepaid, for only 6 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 728—6 Elegant Rogers Silver Tablespoons, each 8¼ ins. long.

(Like illustration of Teaspoon but 2¼ ins. longer.) Sent, prepaid for only 8 yearly subscriptions.

Handsome Rogers Silver Gravy Ladle

Sent, prepaid, for only 3 yearly subscriptions.



Premium 719. Actual size of Gravy Ladle, 7 ins.

Rogers Silver Butter Knife and Sugar Spoon Set

Sent, prepaid, for only 3 yearly subscriptions.



Premium 721. Butter Knife, 7½ ins. Sugar Spoon, 6 ins.

Premium 722—Magnificent Rogers Silver Berry Spoon

(Like illustration of Gravy Ladle, but is 8½ ins. long.) Sent, prepaid, for only 4 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 723—Exquisite Rogers Silver Cream Ladle

(Like illustration of the Gravy Ladle, but is 6 ins. long.) Sent, prepaid, for only 3 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 718—6 Engraved Handle Rogers Silver Table Knives

(9¼ ins. long.) Sent, prepaid, for only 10 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 731—Very Attractive Rogers Silver Pickle Fork

(8 ins. long.) Sent, prepaid, for only 3 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 725—6 Handsome Rogers Silver Fruit Knives

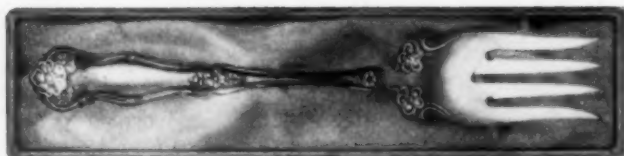
(6¼ ins. long.) Sent, prepaid, for only 7 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 724—6 Engraved Handle Rogers Silver Forks

(7½ ins. long.) Sent, prepaid, for only 7 yearly subscriptions.

Exquisite Rogers Silver Cold Meat Fork for only 3 yearly subscriptions

Don't Miss
These Extraordinary
Offers



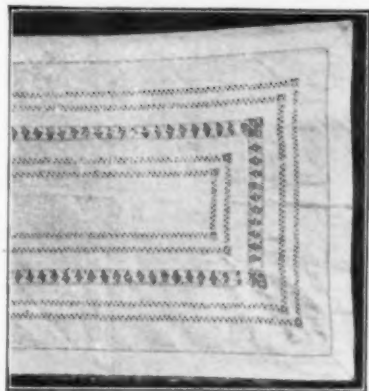
Premium 727. Actual size of Cold Meat Fork, 7½ ins.

Don't Miss
These Extraordinary
Offers

McCall's Rogers Silver Premiums Guaranteed Extra Heavily Plated with Pure Silver

Fine Gifts—For Getting Subscriptions for McCall's Magazine

Magnificent Linen Bureau Scarf For only 3 yearly subscriptions



Premium 704

Premium 704—In the illustration we show only one end of this large linen scarf, in order to give you an idea of the beauty of the drawn-work and hemstitching. Size 18 x 54 inches. Worth \$1.00, but we send it, prepaid, for only 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

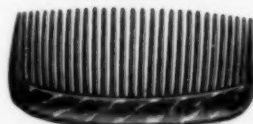
Six Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs For only 3 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 672—These beautiful hand-embroidered effect ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs are made of a very fine sheer linen cloth and the embroidery work is exceptionally neat and attractive. We will send a half-dozen assorted patterns in a handsome box, postage prepaid, for only 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Ladies' Three-Piece Comb Set For only 2 yearly subscriptions



A Popular Reward



Premium 71

Premium 71—This set consists of one back comb and two side combs in tortoise-shell finish; warranted unbreakable. These three combs, all full size, sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50c each.

A \$2 Eagle Fountain Pen Outfit For only 4 yearly subscriptions



Premium 702

Premium 702—This handsome Russet Writing Set consists of

- 1 "Rex" Fountain Pen, 14-k. gold pen guaranteed.
- 1 Filler for same.
- 1 "Spear" Pencil with extra box of lead.
- 1 Magic Knife. A Rubber Eraser.
- 1 Combination Pen and Pencil Holder.
- 1 Metal Box, containing one doz. assorted steel pens.

The fountain pen alone is worth \$1.25 and the retail price of entire outfit is \$2.00. Every man and woman, every boy and girl should take advantage of this wonderful offer. Remember we send you the complete writing set, shown in the illustration above, packed in a fancy, handsome box for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Magnetic Scissors with Jeweled Gold-Plated Handle For only 3 yearly subscriptions



Premium 714. Actual size, 6 inches.

Premium 714—This unique Scissors is a beauty. Has gold-plated handle and two set stones. Acts as a magnet and will pick up any needle, etc. Sent, prepaid, for only 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

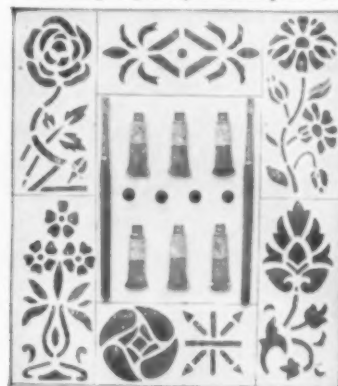
Handsome Amethyst Brooch For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 684

Premium 684—This brooch is a fancy-flowered pattern, finished in rose gold, mounting a large, beautiful amethyst polished stone. Illustration shows actual size. Sent, prepaid, for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Complete Art Stenciling Outfit For only 4 yearly subscriptions.



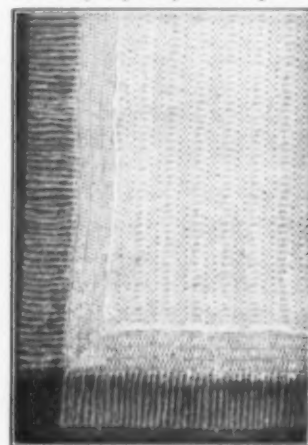
Premium 687

Premium 687—Contains two stencil brushes, six tubes of assorted stenciling art colors, six different cut stencil designs, suitable for pillow tops, curtains, table covers, dresses, walls, etc. Stenciling is both fascinating and useful. The outfit includes four thumb tacks and full directions. A splendid gift. Retail price, \$1.25. Sent, prepaid, for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Large Elegant Bed Spread For only 6 yearly subscriptions

Premium 188—Marseilles pattern, pure white, over 7 feet long and 6 feet 10 inches wide. Made throughout—both warp and filling—of 3 ply yarn. Very handsome design and most excellent quality. Sent for only 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Receiver to pay carrying charges. Sent, prepaid, for 3 additional subscriptions.

Pretty Woolen Shawl For only 5 yearly subscriptions



Premium 144

Premium 144—The illustration shows only one corner of this very stylish and attractive heavily fringed shawl. Especially suitable for spring and summer evenings. Size 40 x 40 inches. Price, \$1.50, or sent, prepaid, for only 5 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Don't miss this bargain offer.

Your Own Subscription, New or Renewal, Will Count Toward Any Premium

Dinner is Always Ready

Dinner, luncheon or supper—meals for unexpected guests. All of them are ready to be served in a minute when you have a few cans of Van Camp's on the shelf.

Now, on the verge of summer, let us again remind you what our help can mean.

In our famous kitchens are many good cooks. They are sorting and soaking—boiling and baking—beans for a million homes.

They skim the steaming kettles, face the fierce ovens, watch the whole process for hours.

As a result, when you want to serve beans, you can take them from the pantry shelf.



And those beans are the best that were ever baked. Home-baked beans cannot compare with them, because every home lacks the facilities.

Van Camp's are *baked by live steam*. They come out nut-like and whole—not mushy and broken. And all are baked alike. The tomato sauce—like the pork—is baked with the beans, to permeate them with its zest.

These beans are sealed up and then sterilized. Thus their savor and freshness remain unchanged until you open the can.

But the great fact is that Van Camp's digest easily, and other beans don't, as you know. Home-baked beans ferment and form gas. Many a stomach can't digest them at all.

We apply a terrific heat by using super-heated steam. Thus we make them more digestible than if you baked them all night in a home oven.

Van Camp's are an every-day food—a food that all can eat, and that all people like. They contain—with the pork—every food element required by the human body. They are richer than beef in nutriment, and they cost but a third as much.

The best possible way to cut down on your meat bills is to serve beans that your people like.

Van Camp's
BAKED
WITH TOMATO
SAUCE
PORK AND BEANS

The National Dish

But don't judge Van Camp's by other ready-baked beans. Compare them with others and note the difference yourself.

We pay for our white beans—picked out by hand—four times what some beans cost. We spend for tomato sauce—made of whole, vine-ripened tomatoes—five times what common sauce costs.

It is worth insisting on Van Camp's to get such beans as these.

Three sizes: 10, 15 and 20 cents per can.



*Letting our chef
bake the beans*

(80)

Van Camp Packing Company Established 1861 **Indianapolis, Indiana**

FAIRBANK'S

SOAP PRODUCTS

LIGHTEN LABOR-BRIGHTEN HOME



Fairy Soap

You should avoid the use of toilet soaps containing coloring matter and high perfumes, because they are usually used to disguise cheap materials. A pure, white soap is best of all; the purest and best white soap is Fairy Soap.

Fairy Soap is made from edible products, and is almost good enough to eat. It contains no dyes, adulterations or excessive perfume. It is just as pure and good as it looks.

For the toilet and bath, there's nothing quite so good as Fairy Soap—the handy, floating, oval cake. Yet the price is but 5c.

Fairy Soap was granted highest possible awards at both St. Louis and Portland Expositions.

"Have you a little
'Fairy' in your
home?"



Gold Dust

Gold Dust does more than clean—it sterilizes, and leaves everything it touches sanitarily safe. It makes dishwater that digs, kills the germs of decay which linger in oft-used kitchen utensils, cuts dirt and grease from floors, doors and other woodwork, and for all general household cleaning is far superior to any other washing powder or cleanser.

Besides its cleansing virtues, Gold Dust has the merit of doing work quickly and saving your strength.

Don't use Naphtha, Borax, Soda, Ammonia or Kerosene. The Gold Dust Twins need no outside help. For washing dishes, scrubbing floors, cleaning woodwork, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brasswork, cleaning bathroom pipes, refrigerators, etc., softening hard water, washing clothes and making the finest soft soap.

"Let the Gold Dust
Twins do your
work"



Sunny Monday Laundry Soap

We recently had tests made, taking two suits of underwear, washing one each week with a yellow laundry soap (containing rosin) and one with Sunny Monday* (N. R.) At the end of several weekly washings, the garments washed with yellow soap had shrunk fully three inches, the fibre had matted, the threads had grown harsh and taken on a felt-like texture. The Sunny Monday* (N. R.) washed garments were just as white and clean and soft as when new; they had not shrunk a bit. Rosin is bad for clothes; Sunny Monday* (N. R.) is white, and contains no rosin. It is the safest laundry soap for flannels, woollens and finer fabrics.

*N. R. means "No Rosin." Sunny Monday Laundry Soap contains no rosin. Rosin cheapens soap but injures clothes.

"Sunny Monday Bub-
bles will wash away
your troubles"

THE FAIRBANK COMPANY - MAKERS - CHICAGO

COLGATE'S TALC POWDER



Don't Cheat the Baby

Every mother and nurse will find in these reports a contradiction of the popular fallacy that all talcum powders are about alike.

The Greatest Array of Expert Testimony

**Ever Given to the Public
for a Toilet and Nursery Powder
is Printed in Squares on the Right**

MORE ANTISEPTIC

Colgate's contains *eight* times more Boric acid, that mild yet efficient antiseptic, than the best of the other talcums.

MORE SOOTHING

Colgate's contains *two* other antiseptic, soothing and healing ingredients, *not found in the other talcum powders examined.*

PERFUMED ANTISEPTICALLY

Even the delicate perfumes of Colgate's Talc are antiseptic and add to its absolute safety.

GREATER CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY

The new six-hole sifter both concentrates the flow of powder and regulates its quantity.

The Safety Powder in the Saving Box

Your choice of three perfumes, Violet, Cashmere Bouquet and Dactylis or Unscented.

Trial Box Sent for 4 Cents in Stamps

COLGATE & CO.

Dept. L, 55 John Street, New York



The Powder

Gentlemen:—

I have determined the percentage of Boric Acid in each of six different Talcum Powders. All of these, representing well-known and widely advertised Powders, were submitted to the same tests. With the exception of Colgate's they are designated below simply by numbers.

No. 1	Colgate's Talc	Contains	9.72%	Boric Acid
2	Talcum Powder	"	none	" "
3	"	"	.52%	" "
4	"	"	1.12%	" "
5	"	"	.40%	" "
6	"	"	none	" "

Boric Acid is described in the U. S. Dispensatory as an antiseptic with soothing properties. Colgate's Talc Powder also contains two other ingredients described as being antiseptic, soothing and healing in their nature. These same ingredients are not found in any of the other powders examined.

(Signed) A. A. Breneman, M. Sc.

Analytical and Consulting Chemist.
New York, December 14, 1909.

The Perfume

Gentlemen:—

We have tested the antiseptic qualities of Colgate & Co.'s Violet Talc Powder, and the perfume used therein, and find they have a marked inhibitory action on the growth of bacteria.

The tests made on the perfume show that its presence adds decidedly to the value of the powder. The powder was purchased in the open market.

(Signed) Fraser & Co.,

262 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Analytical Chemists and Bacteriologists,

February 24, 1904.

The Box

These well-known Superintendents of Nurses, in the great New York Hospitals, signed the following statement in April, 1909:

"We believe that Nurses will appreciate the convenience and economy of Colgate's latest improvement to their Talc Powder Box. This new six-hole sifter perfectly controls the powder, both localizing the application and regulating the quantity."

(Signed)

Dorothea Göthson,
Charlotte Ehrlicher,
Mary E. Gladwin,
Mary A. Samuel,
Mabel Wilson,
Anne D. Van Kirk,
F. M. Opdycke,
Annie M. Rykelt,
Sara Burns,
Mary E. Hutchison,
Annie W. Goodrich,

Baby's Hospital
German Hospital
Woman's Hospital
Roosevelt Hospital
St. Luke's Hospital
Mt. Sinai Hospital
Hahnemann Hospital
Post-Graduate Hospital
Skin and Cancer Hospital
Sloane Maternity Hospital
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals

